

K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

ALONG THE LINE
OF THE



K.C.S.
"STRAIGHT AS
THE CROW FLIES"
TO THE GULF

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY.

AN
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
MAGAZINE.

S. G. WARNER,
GEN'L PASS. & TICKET AGT.



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OF THE
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SOUTHERN
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F. E. ROESLER,
TRAV. PASS &
IMMIGRATION AGT

KANSAS CITY
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Lake Charles, Louisiana

CURRENT EVENTS

JULY, 1904

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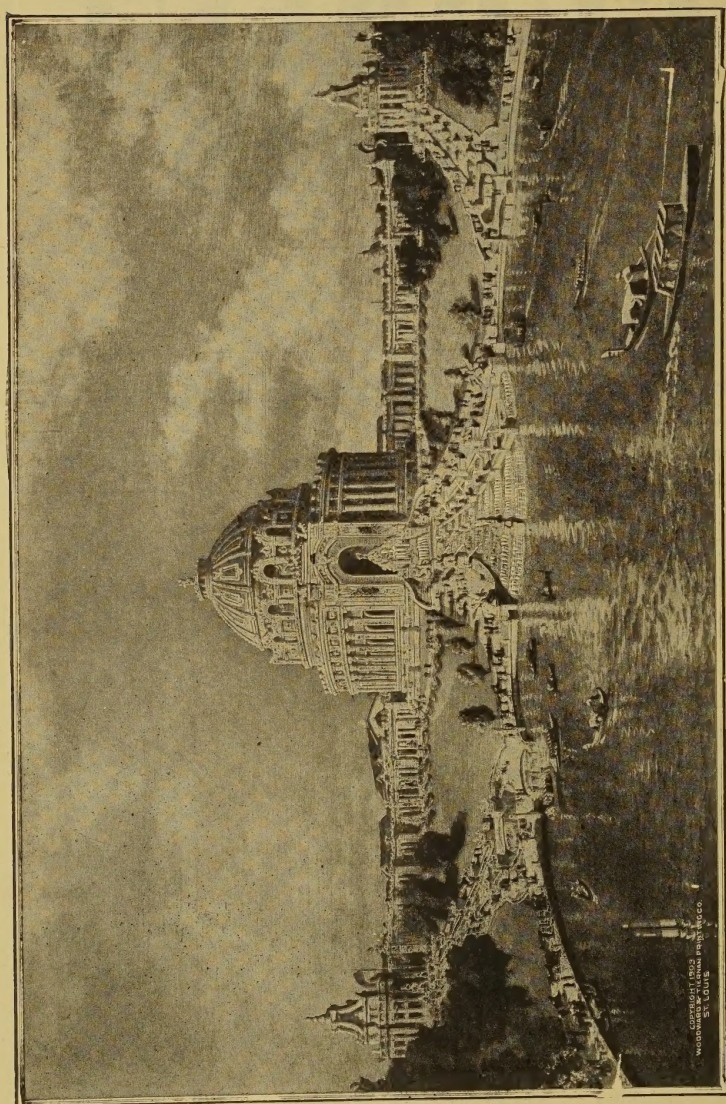


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NUMBER FOUR

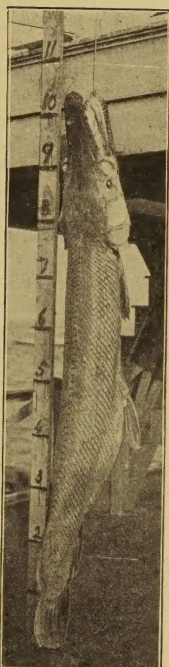




THE CASCADES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Port Arthur, Texas.

AN IDEAL SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT.



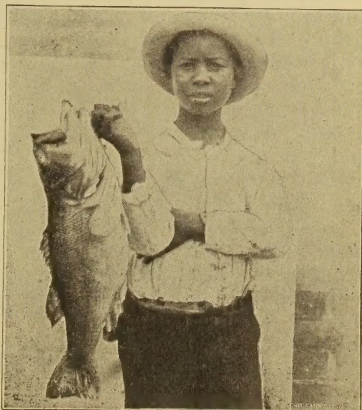
Ten and one-third feet of alligator gar caught with rod and reel, Port Arthur, Texas.

The Gulf coast, as a temporary abiding place, either for consideration of health or in search for pleasure, recommends itself strongly to those who have visited it at some previous time. Among those not familiar with the climatic conditions, the presumption is natural that the winter months only would be the proper season for a sojourn. During the grim cold of a northern winter, when the farmer is tunneling his way through the snow-drifts and is using up his profits in extra feeding for his stock and paying bills for fuel, the weather on the coast is balmy and like an early May day, and the spring lambs are gamboling on the green. What finer climate than this for a delicate constitution, where open air exercise is possible nearly every day in the winter!

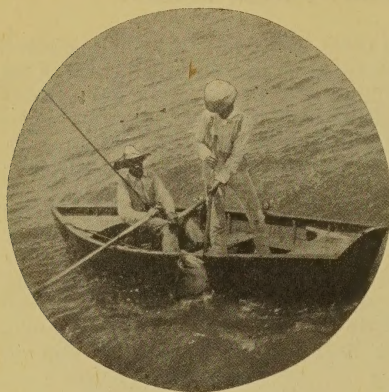
Yet the summer climate on the coast likewise has its attractions—warmer to be sure than in the winter months and more warm days in the year, but agreeable nevertheless. The killing heat of the northern cities is not there, and the nights are invariably cool. All day long the breeze moves from the land to the Gulf and toward evening the cool Gulf breeze blows inland, and a blanket is generally necessary to comfort even in July and August.

Granting the climatic conditions to be favorable as stated, the only questions to be considered by those on pleasure bent are those relating to the personal comfort and entertainment of the visitor. These are amply provided for at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur is a place where people go down to the sea in ships, speculate in oil, grow rice and enjoy themselves in various ways. It is a well built, healthful, attractive little city of five thousand people, with paved sidewalks, graded streets, electric lights and ample hotel accommodations, so that a very large number of people can be taken care of at one time. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Sabine, one of the finest sheets of water along the entire Gulf coast, almost land-locked, of moderate depth, well protected and safe for pleasure boating, racing, yachting, bathing, fishing and aquatic sports of all descriptions. A great pleasure pier has been constructed far out into the lake,



affording a splendid landing place for the numerous lake craft, excursion and pleasure boats navigating the Neches and Sabine rivers as far as Orange and Beaumont and the several bayous emptying into the lake.

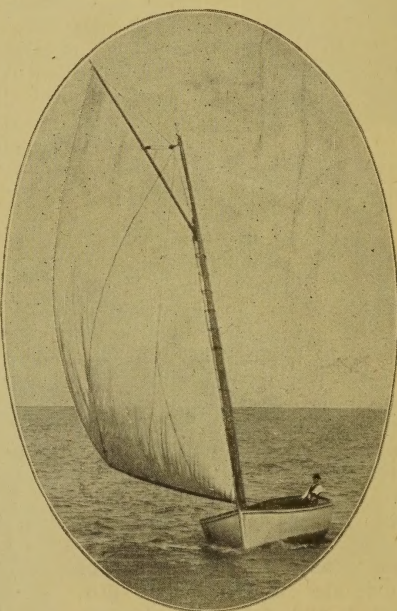


The recent improvements on the pier, requiring an outlay of about \$15,000, comprise a commodious bath house, a large dancing pavilion, an extensive two-story building containing a first-class cafe, a soda water fountain, an ice cream parlor, a band stand and seating capacity for 600 to 1,000 people. Numerous fishing places have been provided and there are available for public hire at the pier some twenty or more boats, such as gasoline launches, sailing boats and one or two yachts,

as well as numerous row boats.

The scenery of Sabine lake and the various waterways emptying into it, is attractive in many ways, and the facilities afforded for pleasure at Port Arthur are superior to those of any point on the coast, excepting New Orleans, for every form of entertainment common to seashore resorts can be found at Port Arthur.

The fisherman has much to be thankful for. If he has the bait and a hook to impale it on, there are fish for the most active and expert as well as for the laziest and most awkward. Every one likes to fish. It is a sedentary sport combined with a sufficiency of excitement to make it desirable. It is less exhausting than poker and more enlivening than casino or flinch. Of course, there is fishing and fishing; a complacent angler of less than mediocre talent may take a clothesline, a hunk of beef from the neck, a hook from a trace chain and try conclusions with a catfish in either the Neches or Sabine river. It is only a question of main strength. Granted the line is strong enough, the heavier weight will pull the lighter. According to local tradition, this mathematical axiom was questioned only once at Port Arthur, when a colored man let out his line, which he wrapped around

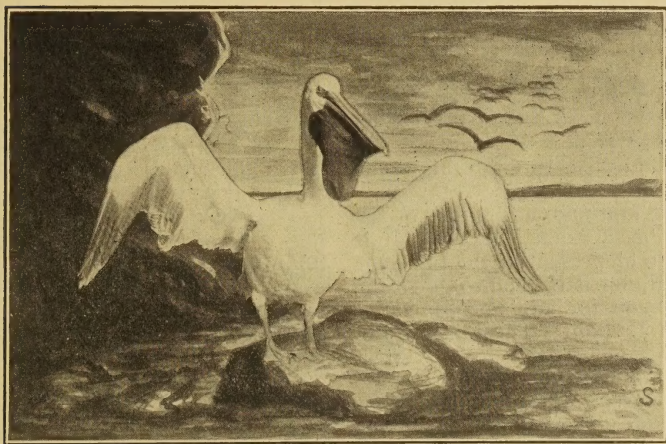


his arm once or twice, and went to sleep. A few moments afterwards he found himself floundering in the water and being towed along at good speed. After his rescue, when the water had been rolled out of him, he opened his eyes and remarked: "Fo de Lawd, boss, wuz dis nigger a-fishin', or wuz dat fish a-niggerin'?"

The man who labors under the delusion that he knows all about fishing worth knowing, and gets himself photographed with a string of one to three-pound bass, should by all means visit Port Arthur and perfect his much neglected piscatorial education. The king of game fishes in Sabine lake and along the coast is the silver tarpon. He is abundant, is always hungry and never gives up without a fight and a good one. Main strength on part of the angler counts for nothing. The landing of a tarpon is the highest test of nerve, skill, patience and endurance on the angler's part, and the successful one will remember his struggle with this fighter of the deep for a long time thereafter. He will have plenty of entertainment and will never fully know what a rod and reel are good for until he catches a tarpon.

The lake, rivers and pass are full of salt and fresh water fish in the greatest variety. The less energetic angler can have his sport with the sea trout, which put up a fine fight and are found close in shore, and a large gar will occasionally give him all the fun he wants. Spanish mackerel, mullet, sting rays, sea cats, trout, flounders and other edible and game fish abound in the lake, and a few miles out in the Gulf there is a plentitude of red fish, pompano, red snappers, sharks, tarpons and other fishes.

Game is abundant. From November until March vast numbers of ducks, geese and other water fowl make themselves at home in the lakes, rivers and bayous. Those who wish to vary the sport by going after larger game can ascend the Neches or Sabine river by boat from Port Arthur and hunt deer, turkeys, bears, catamounts, wild cats, opossums, etc., in the dense pine forests, cane brakes and hard wood areas along these streams, where larger game is very abundant.



MR. PELICAN, THE BEST FISHERMAN ON THE GULF COAST.

A Tale of the Aztec Migration.

F. E. ROESLER.

The traditions of the Aztecs imply that their people came to Mexico from the far North in successive migrations. The existence of the Pueblo tribes in New Mexico and Arizona leads to the conclusion that some of the Aztec tribes remained behind either as garrisons or stragglers. Of the routes taken southward, one in all probability would have been by way of El Paso, skirting the Gallinas, Jicarilla, White, Sacramento and Hueco mountains to the Rio Grande, and of such a migration there is still a dim tradition among the Pueblo Indians.

The Hueco mountains are situated about thirty miles north of El Paso, Texas, and can be seen plainly from that point. According to the tradition, Diabolo canon (the devil's gorge—and the old gentleman seems to possess several of them in the mountains of New Mexico) appears to be rather an uncanny piece of real estate. According to the description, this canon is a deep defile in the mountains, which the Gods of old, in their wrath, had torn asunder from top to bottom. The walls and cliffs are almost perpendicular, presenting an unbroken front so high that one-half of the canon which is less than a quarter of a mile wide, is always in the shade. The sun sets an hour or two earlier here than elsewhere and rises later in the morning. The canon's bottom is covered with rich grass and there disport themselves numerous antelope. We wanted our guide to conduct us through this canon but he demurred.

Says old Mariano, a member of the Chihua tribe of Isleta, Texas: "It is not good to be present at the fightings of the dead, nor is it good to go to the Diabolo canon for any purpose or to stay there at night. There is a tradition among our people to the effect that two hundred years ago or more, a hunting party from our village went to this canon to hunt antelope. They camped at the base of a cliff half a mile high. Their hunt had been successful, and in the shadow of the cliff they went to sleep for the night. The moon

was overhead and shining bright as day. Everything was peaceful and not even could there be heard the howl of the coyote, which is always heard when there is fresh meat in camp. The night winds were so gentle that not even were stirred the blades of the gramma grass, when our people suddenly awoke amid the terrible uproar and the din of a battle going on over and about them. Their first thought was of Apaches or Comanches and they seized their bows and lances and made ready for the fight, but the warriors they saw were not of flesh and blood. A shadowy host of dusky warriors, clad in heavy armor of cotton wadding, rushed over them and trod them under foot, yet they felt not the weight. From a turn in the canon came other warriors. Our people saw the thousands in bloody conflict, saw the serrated swords clash down on the shields of buffalo hide, saw the spears flying through the air, heard the twang of the bowstring and the hurtling flight of the arrows, heard the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying; and as the contending warriors passed over our terror-stricken people again and again, many a blow from a battle axe, spear and sword fell upon them, but they felt them not, though they saw the canon strewn with wounded and dead. Then came a hand-to-hand struggle in which the phantom warriors dashed their shields into each others faces and struck each other down with sword and war club. Then our people heard the blood-curdling cry of the victors, and with a rush like a tornado, victor and vanquished disappeared behind the next turn of the canon. Behind them they left a windrow of dead and dying, and a blast of ice cold wind that froze one to the marrow.

"These warriors were not of our people, nor were they Comanches or Apaches, for their dress was unlike ours or theirs, and they used swords of wood in which were set like the teeth in a saw, pieces of *itztli* (obsidian or volcanic glass), sharp as knives. Their

war cry had a familiar sound yet was not our own. Our elders of the time said that according to tradition ten generations before their time, in the days when the Pueblos were a migratory nation, a tribe of our forefathers marched southward through this canon and that their departure was opposed by other tribes. But it is not good to witness such sights, for immediately after their departure there came a storm of dust, and from the highest crag there came crashing down a rock, as big as a house, and killed all of our people but one who, terror-

stricken, ran ten leagues to Chihua (Isleta) and carried home the news. The Spanish padre said that our people had transgressed, had hunted on a feast day and were punished for their sins. *Quien sabe?* No Chihua Indian has been in Diabolo canon since, who has not been bitten by a snake, struck by an Apache arrow, or attacked by a mountain lion. After a rain, the bottom of the canon is full of arrowheads, spearheads and pieces of iztli; but indeed, it is well to leave unto the dead that which belongs to the dead."

"*Mil gracias.* These cigars are good!"

The Brown Coals, Tertiary Coals and Lignites of Louisiana and Texas.

The enormous consumption of coal in the present generation must have set more than one man to thinking as to where the generations of the future will have to go to get their fuel. The annual coal production in the United States is 268,688,000 tons of which 256,880,000 tons were consumed at home, and the remainder exported. It is only a question of time when the source of supply from which this great tonnage is drawn will become less abundant in yield than now and other sources of fuel must be found. The anthracite and bituminous beds are now being worked to their maximum capacity and their yield must decline within a few years. The recent discoveries of oil may and probably do cause a temporary diversion, where they happen to be convenient for use, but they cannot be counted upon in any sense as a permanent supply for fuel; in fact, considering the vast amount of fuel used, the oil now consumed hardly enters into the calculation.

In view of the present abundance of very superior coals, very little has been done in the way of developing the younger brown coals, lignites and peats, which, in some sections of the country are present in vast quantity. In North Dakota are vast deposits of lignites, scattered over a large area, which, owing to the remoteness of oth-

er fuels, are extensively used for domestic purposes and to some extent to operate steam engines of the stationary kinds. The beds vary in thickness from a few inches to ten or twelve feet. They are easily and cheaply mined, burn rapidly, giving off considerable heat, but crumble and break up rapidly, when exposed to the air. They have not proven a good locomotive fuel and up to the present time it has not been possible to make a good briquette of them. These northern beds in all probability extend into Canada, and southward for several hundred miles, their area being practically unknown.

The southern brown coal and lignite beds cover a vast area, extending from Southern Arkansas, through Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, southwesterly to the Rio Grande in a broad strip from 100 to 250 miles in width. They are known as the "Eocene and Tertiary Coals." There are some chemical differences between the deposits along the Rio Grande and those of Northeast Texas and Louisiana. As a matter of fact there are differences in the contents of carbon in specimens taken from beds in the same vicinity, and the deposits found vary from loose, friable beds containing much water and ash-making material to quite compact brown and tertiary coals which afford an excellent fuel for

domestic uses and for making steam in stationary boilers.

Nearly all the timbered counties of Texas, and nearly all of Northwest Louisiana contain these beds, which extend northward a considerable distance into Arkansas. The general characteristics of the country in which the lignites are found are a comparatively level or undulating surface, underlaid with sands, clays and sandstones and occasionally limestones. Much of the clays are impregnated with iron, which in the formation of the bed has been extracted and re-deposited as iron ore. Three of these beds are usually found together, varying in thickness from one foot to twenty-four feet. Some fifteen lignite mines are being worked in Texas situated in Bastrop, Medina, Houston, Milam, Shelby, Hopkins, Wood and Robertson counties, and several in Arkansas, one of them near Hope. The seams or beds vary in thickness from four feet to ten feet. The cost of mining varies from 32 cents to 40 cents per ton, and it is estimated that the cost of a ton of lignite f. o. b. at the mine will vary from 53 cents to \$1.00. Most of the product is run through a 5-8 inch screen, and about 80 to 90 per cent is shipped as lump lignite. Most of the seams are overlaid by a hard compact clay, and underlaid with white clay, firm enough to be easily timbered.

In chemical composition the averages of fifteen analyses of Texas lignites run as follows: Natural condition: moisture, 33.67; volatile and combustible matter, 40.39; fixed carbon, 17.24; ash, 9.00; sulphur, 1.12. On dry basis: volatile and combustible matter, 60.61; fixed carbon, 25.88; ash, 13.51; sulphur, 1.68. Ultimate analysis—Natural condition: carbon, 40.13; hydrogen, 3.03; oxygen, 12.29; nitrogen, 1.18. On dry basis: carbon, 60.23; hydrogen, 4.55; oxygen, 18.45; nitrogen, 1.47. Heat value—Natural condition: 7,614 B.T.U., 4,255 calories. Dry basis: 11,427 B. T. U., 6,341 calories; specific gravity dry, 1.33; weight per cubic foot dry, 83.1. The average ash obtained from the Texas lignites contains silica 38.57; alumina, 20.64; oxide of iron, 9.04; lime, 16.84; magnesia, 0.94; oxide of manganese, 0.81; sulphuric acid, 12.90.

Another series of analyses of lignites dried at 221.0 F. to a constant weight, gave the following averages: Carbon, 60.98; hydrogen, 4.01; oxygen nitrogen, 22.16; sulphur, 1.48; ash, 11.01; water in freshly mined lignite, 13.67. The heat units vary from 8,578 British thermal units to 11,320. The term British thermal units is generally defined as the quality of heat absorbed by one unit of pure water when its temperature is raised one degree Fahrenheit. This unit of substance is generally taken as one pound. Since heat and dynamic energy are to be taken as mutually convertible the foot pound is obtained by multiplying the thermal units by 772. The calorie is simply a heat measurement obtained on a centigrade instead of Fahrenheit basis. To pass from a Fahrenheit scale to a centigrade multiply by 0.5555; from centigrade to Fahrenheit scale, multiply by 1.8. The coal and lignite production of Texas in 1901 was 1,086,012 tons valued at \$1,885,-983.

The Louisiana tertiary coals appear to be most abundant in the northwestern part of the state, notably in Caddo, Bossier, Webster, De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches parishes. The deposits are freely exposed at nearly all the watercourses emptying into Red river. There are generally three layers or seams varying in thickness from four feet to eight feet. They appear to belong to a somewhat older formation than that of the Texas lignites. In the vicinity of Mansfield two of the layers are exposed in about fifty different places. They are all above the river levels and are of easy access. The country generally is rather flat, but approaching Red river, the erosion of the plain, caused by numerous small streams traversing it, has formed a series of hills. At varying heights above the coal deposits or seams are found layers of ferruginous concrete, assuming in places the character of a definite rock stratum from two to eight inches thick. Small boulders of iron ore are abundant in places. A vertical section in the Dolet hills, a few miles east of Mansfield, shows the following deposits: Brown coal outcrop, six and one-half feet; fire clay, six and one-half feet; laminated clays

and sands, brown coal one foot; clays and sands, twenty feet; brown coal seven and one-half feet; fire clay, seven feet; laminated sands and clays 110 feet, coal, six feet. The three coals lay in practically horizontal strata, the dip being but a few feet per mile. In fact the elevation is so constant that one can predict the depth at which it can be found, within a few feet, a mile or two from any known outcrop. The outcrops near Mansfield indicate the beds to cover an area forty miles square containing approximately 250,000,000 tons. All this coal is found in compact and extensive layers and can be mined in huge blocks. There is an imperfect horizontal cleavage and perpendicular cleavages prevail which make it easy to face the layers in mining. About fifty outcroppings occur near Mansfield, the altitude of same varying from 214 to 367 feet.

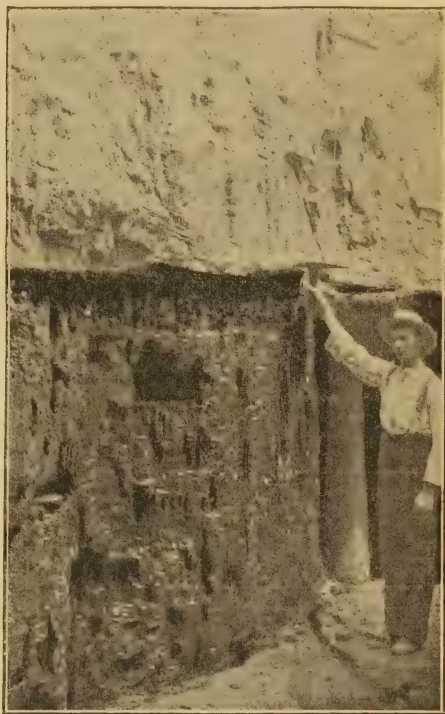
The coal of Northwest Louisiana is variously designated as coal, brown coal, tertiary coal, owing to its resistance to weathering and disintegration and presenting some features peculiar to anthracite coals. It differs materially from the Texas lignites and in some respects is superior to some bituminous coals. It has a larger proportion of moisture, but if exposed a short time to the air it reaches the normal quantity. The percentage of both ash and sulphur is smaller than in bituminous coal.

An average analysis of the Dolet coals gives the following results at the mine: Moisture, say 29.00 to 35.00; volatile carbon, 31.00 to 38.00; fixed carbon, 30.00 to 31.00; ash, 2.99 to 4.77; sulphur, .47 to .84 per cent. Dry merchantable: moisture, say 13.00 to 15.00, volatile carbon, 47.00 to 52.00; fixed carbon, 40.00 to 48.00 per cent, ash, 4.56 to 6.48; sulphur, .69 to 1.05 per cent. The comparative fuel value for the Louisiana coals is 9,883 to 13,000 British thermal units and that of the Pittsburg coals is 11,000 to 13,000 B. T. U. The formation in which the beds are found is described as tertiary.

Experiments made have not proven it to be a first-class locomotive fuel, where forced draft is necessary. It has been, however, found suitable for

stationary boilers, is a good, black-smith coal, and very useful for domestic consumption. A good briquette has not yet been made from it, though it is believed to be practical. By the German processes it makes a good burden-bearing coke.

The vastness and easy access of these deposits, and the economy with which they may be mined, present some good opportunities for development. This coal together with the millions of tons of pine sawdust piled



up all over Louisiana and Eastern Texas would yield a vast amount of fuel gas that could be put to practical use. The destructive distillation would yield large quantities of creosote, and other products which have a commercial value. Iron ore is very abundant near all of these coal beds and of fine clays, suitable for firebrick, pressed brick, tiling, encaustic tile, sewer pipe, etc., there is the greatest abundance, both above and below the deposits. Cotton is grown in vast

quantity in this region which has direct connection by rail with Port Arthur, New Orleans and Galveston. A mill for making cotton goods, could secure its fuel at 25 to 50 cents per ton, could buy its cotton delivered at the factory door and avoid the charges for freight, bagging, baling, ginning, ties,

etc., and ship the goods via the Panama canal cheaper than any other mill in the world. A mill could own its fuel supply, do its own ginning, handle all the by-products and save more in transportation and raw material than the profits of a Northern mill amount to.

Resources Undeveloped and in Process of Development

ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The following list of commodities and raw materials existing on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway and in part transported in the form of manufactured goods from the various stations, has been compiled from the reports of the various boards of trade, banks, horticultural societies, and others well informed in regard to local resources and conditions and may therefore be considered reliable. Further information, relating more especially to any one industry, may be readily obtained when desired.

Agricultural.

Corn, Wheat and Small Grain.—These are produced extensively at all points between Kansas City, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark. The milling industry is fairly large, but much of the grain is fed to live stock. Great numbers of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs are raised in the same section, which is also an unexcelled dairy region. Much stock is brought in from the Western ranges and fed here. Westline, Drexel, Merwin, Amsterdam, Amoret, Hume, Stotesbury, Richards, Neosho, Goodman, Anderson, Lanagan and Noel in Missouri, Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, and Siloam Springs in Arkansas, offer many attractions to those who prefer raising grain and live stock. The country in the Indian Territory near Westville, Stilwell, Sallisaw and Spiro is well suited for the same purposes, and if the settler in the section will be content with a five-year lease in place of a permanent title, he will have no difficulty in finding a suitable location.

Cotton, Corn and Live Stock are raised more or less extensively at Westville, Stilwell, Howe, Poteau, Spiro, Redland and Sallisaw in Indian Territory, at Fort Smith, Waldron, Locksburg, Mena, Hatfield, Grannis, Gilham, Wilton, Ashdown, De Queen, Winthrop and Ravanna in Arkansas, at Cass, Texarkana and Beaumont in Texas, and at Shreveport, Frierson, Blanchard, Rodessa, Vivian, Mooringsport, Mansfield, Many, De Ridder, Zwolle, Florian, Hornbeck, Leesville, Fisher, Converse and Lake Charles in Louisiana. Cotton in greater or less quantity is produced at all of these points. Shreveport is next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the South. Large quantities are also handled at Texarkana and Fort Smith. Cattle generally are raised on the open range, relying on the native pasturage about ten months in the year. In Scott, Polk, Sevier and adjacent counties in Arkansas there is still a great area of very cheap land available for this purpose. This section is also very well adapted to Angora goats. Hogs are raised at almost all the points named and are nowadays mostly of good pedigreed stock. Northwest Louisiana offers good attractions for wool growers. The pasturage is good nearly all year round, and being as a rule high and dry, sheep

are rarely diseased. Wool is shipped from quite a number of railroad stations in Louisiana.

Rice is grown very extensively near Beaumont, Nederland and Port Arthur in Texas, and Lake Charles in Louisiana. About 300,000 acres of land are devoted to this crop, and at the present time there are in operation and construction four rice mills at Lake Charles, one at Nederland, one at Port Arthur and three at Beaumont.

Fruit and Truck.

Apples in enormous quantity are grown at Amoret, Goodman, Anderson, Lanagan, Noel and Neosho in Missouri, at Westville and Stilwell in Indian Territory, and at Gentry, Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur and Siloam Springs in Arkansas. The shipments from these stations vary from 25 to 300 carloads. Siloam Springs has a cold storage plant, Gravette a distillery, and several of the other stations have evaporators, cider mills, etc.

Peaches, as a commercial crop, are profitably grown at Noel, Lanagan, Goodman, Anderson and Noel in Missouri, at Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs, Mena, Grannis, Cove, De Queen and Horatio in Arkansas, at Sallisaw, Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory. At all these places the crop is handled by individuals and fruitgrowers' associations. Commercial orchard companies have established extensive orchards at Horatio, Ark., at Frierson, Blanchard, Mansfield and Loring in Louisiana, and at Draper Station in Texas. Small shipments of peaches are made from Hornbeck, La., and other stations.

Strawberries are grown in vast quantity in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas and also in considerable quantity in Southwestern Arkansas. The acreage in Missouri for 1904 was estimated at 7,000, and of two counties in Northwestern Arkansas 6,000 acres. On the Kansas City Southern railway they ripen variously from April 10th to June 10th. Berries are shipped from Lanagan, Goodman, Neosho, Noel, Gulton and Anderson in Missouri, from Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs, Mena, Cove, Grannis, Gillham and De Queen in Arkansas, from Sallisaw, Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory, from Bloomburg in Texas, and Hornbeck in Louisiana. The aggregate shipments for 1904 will amount to about 300 carloads, worth on the average, \$1,500 per car.

Irish Potatoes are produced on a large scale in the Kaw valley near Kansas City, the Arkansas river valley near Fort Smith, and at other points. Beginning in Louisiana, commercial crops mature about the second week in May, and, going northward, are produced as late as August near Kansas City. Excluding the Kansas products, about 1,000 carloads are produced on the Kansas City Southern railway, all of which are shipped northward. The principal shipping points are Fort Smith, Ashdown, Cove, De Queen, Wilton and Ravanna in Arkansas, Gans, Spiro, Redland, Sallisaw in Indian Territory, Texarkana, Bloomburg, Cass and Atlanta in Texas, and Rodessa, Vivian, Orange, Cooper, Many, Converse and Leesville in Louisiana.

Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Spinach, Etc., in commercial quantities are produced and shipped from De Queen, Cove, Gentry, Horatio, etc., in Arkansas, and from Texarkana in Texas. Pickle salting stations for cucumbers are maintained at De Queen and Texarkana; canneries at Gentry and De Queen, Ark. Cove and De Queen ship annually about 30,000 to 35,000 crates of canta-

loupes. Watermelons are grown more or less extensively at Gans in Indian Territory, and at Grannis in Arkansas.

Tobacco for the manufacture of cigars is grown near Shreveport and manufactured at that point. The United States Government experiments at Nacogdoches, Texas, have demonstrated beyond all question that a cigar tobacco equal to the best Cuban leaf can be grown successfully on the redlands of Texas and Louisiana.

Poultry and Eggs.—About 2,000,000 pounds of chickens and some 7,000 turkeys are shipped from Lisle, Amsterdam, Amoret, Hume, Anderson, Goodman, Asbury, Anderson and Neosho in Missouri, from Westville, Sallisaw and Spiro in Indian Territory, from Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Gentry, Decatur, Siloam Springs and Ravanna in Arkansas, and from Many, Benson, Mansfield, Frierson and other points in Louisiana. About 150,000 cases of eggs of thirty dozen each are shipped from the same places.

Timber Resources.

Long and Short-Leaf Pine.—Short-leaf pine is being manufactured into lumber at a large number of places between Fort Smith, Ark., and Many, Louisiana. The larger mills working in this timber are located at De Queen, Horatio, Cove, Grannis, Hatfield, Janssen, Gillham, Mena, Rankin, Wickes, Winthrop and Pullman in Arkansas, Texarkana in Texas, and at Benson, Shreveport, Florian, Myrtis, Noble, Rodessa, Frierson, Vivian and Zwolle in Louisiana. The long-leaf pine mills are principally located at Beaumont in Texas, and De Ridder, Cooper, Fisher, Lake Charles, Leesville, Loring, Neame, Rose Pine, West Lake, Noble, Orange, Pickering, Hornbeck in Louisiana. Short-leaf pine timber lands can be had in Southern Arkansas east of Mena, Ark., and De Queen, Ark., in greater or smaller tracts. Long-leaf pine timber is difficult to obtain where convenient to transportation.

Hard Woods are generally abundant and in considerable variety. Raw material for furniture, paper stock, boxes and crates, wagon timbers, hubs, spokes and handles, cooperage stock, telegraph poles, arms and pins, bridge timbers, cedar posts, mining timbers and cord wood can be had at almost any railway station south of Neosho, Mo. Information concerning the presence of any particular variety of timber could be easily obtained.

Waterpowers for manufacturing purposes are available near Lanagan, Neosho, Noel and Pineville, Missouri, and Mena and De Queen, Arkansas.

Mineral Resources.

Coal Deposits, mined and undeveloped, and outcrops exist at Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Richards, Amsterdam, Drexel, Stotesbury and Asbury in Missouri, Pittsburg in Kansas, at Howe, Sallisaw, Spiro, Shady Point, Poteau, Panama, Heavener, Page, Petross in Indian Territory, and at Fort Smith, Mena, Waldron, Cauthron, Godman in Arkansas. The output of the mines in operation is about 4,500,000 tons annually. Coke is manufactured at Howe, I. T.

Brown Coals and Lignites.—Enormous beds of this form of coal are situated near Mansfield, Loring, Many and Fisher in Louisiana.

Oil and Oil Indications are abundant near Beaumont, Texas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, from which points immense quantities are exported. Oil has been found but not developed at Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Richards and Stotesbury in Missouri, at Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory, at Siloam Springs, Mena

and De Queen in Arkansas, and at Frierson, Loring and Converse in Louisiana.

Gas has been found and is being used for fuel and light at and near Amoret, Hume and Richards in Missouri.

Lead and Zinc Ores are regularly mined at Joplin and Neosho, Mo., the annual output of the district being valued at \$11,000,000. The same ores have been found at Siloam Springs, Gentry, De Queen, Locksburg, Grannis, Mena, Hatfield and Gillham, Arkansas. In the last three localities the ores are found in true fissure veins, differing in their general characteristics from the ores of the Joplin district. The veins near Hatfield and Gillham are being systematically mined.

Iron Ores in various forms are found on Poteau river near Howe and Page, Indian Territory, near Cauthron in Scott county, Ark.; also near Acorn, Mena, Cove, Rich mountain, Cossatot mountain, Cane Creek mountain in Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, and near Gillham, Hatfield and Janssen in Arkansas. Iron ore is also quite abundant near Mansfield, Fisher and Many in Louisiana.

Manganese in very large quantity is found near Mena, Ark., on Eagle mountain and Cossatot mountain. Some of the manganese deposits have recently been acquired by a company of Massachusetts manufacturers, who propose to install manganese reduction works at an early date.

Antimony is mined near Gillham, Ark., near which point copper, silver and gold ores are mined with more or less success.

Mineral Waters are found at Lanagan, Mo., (sulphur); Neosho, Mo., (lithia); Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Bethesda Springs near Mena; Baker Springs, (lithia); Ascites, Boggs and Jacobs Springs, near Wickes and Hatton Gap in Arkansas; Chalybeate Springs near Waldron, Ark., and Heavener, I. T., and Sulphur Springs near Mansfield in Louisiana.

Limestone suitable for building blocks and the manufacture of lime is abundant at Neosho and Noel, Mo., at Gravette, Decatur, Mena and Fort Smith in Arkansas, and at Marble, Stilwell, Poteau, Westville and Sallisaw in Indian Territory.

Slate suitable for roofing, wainscoting, furniture, etc., occurs in three colors in the vicinity of Mena, Ark., in almost boundless quantity.

Fire and Brick Clays are found near Goodman, Mo., and thence south to Gravette, Ark., and Stilwell, I. T. Shales for red brick are very abundant at Pittsburg, Kans., Fort Smith, Mena and Hatfield, Ark. Many of these clays are well suited for fine brick. Great deposits of fire clays, brick clays and potters' clays are found near Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport, Mansfield, and other places in Louisiana.

Cement Clays are abundant near White Cliffs, Wilton and Ashdown in Arkansas. Chalk, useful in the manufacture of cement, is found at White Cliff and at Rocky Comfort, Ark. A very large cement mill is located at White Cliff, Ark., having an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels.

Tripoli is mined at Neosho, Mo., and is found also at Siloam Springs, Fishers' Ford and at Low Shaft in Washington county, Ark.

Phosphate Rock has been found at Anderson, Lanagan, Pineville, White Rock, Noel and Cleveland in Missouri and Stilwell and Westville in Indian Territory. Marl is found at White Cliff and Brownstown, Ark., and a green sand marl in Caddo, De Soto and Sabine parishes in Louisiana.

The New Fruit and Truck Growers' Colony at Loring, La.

At the present time there are on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway, some thirty odd fruit and truck growers' associations and several commercial orchard companies. All are engaged in producing and shipping vegetables and fruit. They are located at some thirty different railway stations and transact their business strictly on commercial lines. Their range of production, all in carload lots, includes apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, cantaloupes, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, poultry and eggs, and every variety of farm and garden produce.

The objects striven for and attained by these associations are the following: The maintenance of a uniform standard of excellence in the products; a uniform method in packing; and the production of commodities in commercial quantity. The advantages gained were the ability to produce enough of any commodity at a given point to warrant the buyer to come to the place of production, pay for the goods f.o.b. and ship at his own risk. The product nowadays is paid for before it leaves the railroad station. The secretary or agent of each association keeps in touch with the markets in the great cities, knows their current prices from day to day, knows the cost of handling, the freight charges to the most remote points and obtains for his association about all the product is worth.

At the meetings of the different associations, all the details pertaining to the business, the demands of the market as to variety, quality, and quantity are thoroughly discussed, and each member goes to his work with an intelligent idea of what he must do to be saved and his bank account grows accordingly.

Time and experience have demonstrated beyond all doubt that the isolated fruit or truck man cannot secure the legitimate profits due him from his business. It matters not that he has the proper soil, that his crops come at the right time, and that other conditions are favorable. Not one out of a hundred can produce the goods in com-

mercial quantity, and besides this, he lacks the business connections necessary for success and profit. The freight rates on his petty shipments are out of proportion with the returns obtained and the commission paid to the middleman at some remote market leaves him little, if any, profit. The association has its finger on the pulse of the market every day, ships in carload lots at minimum freight rates, sells the goods for cash at the railroad station, while the isolated fruit man or trucker, flounders in the dark and ships a consignment to his unknown distant commission merchants and often at a loss.

Every fruit growing district has gone through these experiences. Association was not possible until the number of growers was sufficient to produce in commercial quantity. When this point was reached the district could come squarely into the market. Once there and a reputation well established, the growers find themselves on "Easy street."

It must be obvious to every one that the value of the land depends upon the profit that can be obtained from its cultivation, and this again depends upon perfect conditions, which include soil, climate, rainfall, convenient and quick transportation and the perfect commercial handling of the crop. Where these conditions are perfect, a shipping point and a reputation have been built up and maintained, unimproved lands are dirt cheap at \$25.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Lands of equal quality, lacking the facilities for handling fruit and truck, would be dear at one dollar per acre if they are to be used for growing fruit and truck for the market, though they might be valuable for other purposes.

The K. C. S. Colonization Society, chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana, will establish its first colony at Loring, Sabine parish, Louisiana, and undertakes to solve in advance the problems confronting the successful establishment of a fruit and truck shipping market. In order to place the new colony on a commercial basis from the start, it has secured for

Loring the location of the Sabine Orchard Company, which proposes to plant on its lands one thousand acres in peaches. Among the charter provisions of the Orchard Company are the following: "Incorporated for the purpose of buying, planting, selling, improving and otherwise handling orchard and truck lands; for the purpose of buying and selling fruit and commercial truck; for maintaining packing houses, canneries, cold storage plants, pickling works, package and box factories, building and maintaining tramways, and doing all other things in any way incidental or pertaining to the commercial production, selling, storing, packing, preserving of fruits, commercial truck, or any other agricultural crop or product.

The planting of this commercial orchard of one thousand acres means, that in three or four years from now, between three and five hundred carloads of peaches will be shipped from Loring, La., to say nothing of large quantities of potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes and other crops, which will be grown on these lands before the orchard comes into bearing. Whatever is grown by this orchard company will be grown in sufficient quantity to make carload lots, and to reach the markets in the great Northern cities at the very lowest freight rates.

The advantage to the individual settler in the neighborhood of a great orchard is obvious. He will participate in every freight rate concession that can be secured. If he has anything to sell, the buyer is not a thousand miles away, but comes to his door to buy for cash. A neighborhood that can ship from 300 to 500 cars of fruit or produce, will have the attention of every buyer in the land. Production on a large scale means the introduction of cold storage, canneries, evaporators, preserving works, pickling works and other facilities to avoid waste. The already existing system of tramroads will make the expeditious handling of the products an easy proposition.

The Colonization Society has acquired at Loring, La., some five thousand acres of fine fruit and truck land and is organized for the purpose of cultivating part of this land and colon-

izing the remainder. It will continue this work until there is a fruit and truck grower on every forty acres of its lands. The prime objects are to promote intensive farming and to obtain the greatest money yield from a comparatively small acreage, to make a compact colony of small land holders, who are near enough to each other to be neighborly, and to have all the social conveniences of an old and well-settled neighborhood. The ultimate aim of the Society is to make Loring, La., the most important fruit shipping point in Northwest Louisiana.

The reasons for selecting Loring, La., as the best suited location for a fruit and truck growing colony are the following:

1st. That the soil, climate and rainfall are admirably adapted to successful fruit and truck culture.

2d. That the peaches grown in the small family orchards are as fine in flavor, shape, color and size as can be produced anywhere, and that the climate and soil are identical with those of the best peach producing region of the United States.

3d. That fruit and truck coming from Loring, La., will reach the market from a week to a month earlier than from any point in Arkansas, Northern Texas or the Indian Territory, which, reduced to dollars and cents, means from twenty-five cents to one dollar per bushel more for the product.

4th. That, being near the southern limit of profitable peach production, more crops per tree can be secured here than anywhere north of Loring. The risk of late frost is so reduced that according to past experience an intelligent and conscientious orchard man should get ten crops in twelve years.

5th. That owing to the very favorable climatic conditions the fruit and truck growers in this region have the "stand up" qualities, not possessed by fruit and truck growers in other localities. In other words, the fruit and truck grown at Loring, La., will keep longer and will give the shipper and the retail merchant more time to dispose of the goods. This "stand up" or "keeping" property has also a direct effect on the market price.

6th. That Loring, La., is on a direct line of railway to the Northern market, and that the goods can be delivered to the consumer at Kansas City, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and numerous other points, within twenty to forty-eight hours. A regular fruit train service has been established and maintained on the Kansas City Southern railway since 1902.

The greatest development of the commercial fruit and truck growing industry has taken place in East Texas, from twenty to one hundred miles west of the Kansas City Southern railway. In the aggregate there are shipped from the Texas railways traversing this region, between 6000 and 7000 carloads of fruit and truck annually, consisting of peaches, strawberries, blackberries, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, melons, cabbage, peanuts, beans, etc., the same valued at \$3,500,000. The production on the Kansas City Southern railway comprises about 2500 carloads valued at about \$2,000,000, including apples and poultry and eggs. The soils and climate are identical with those of Eastern Texas and the same crops have been grown for family use for years. As to quality or yield per acre, there is no difference, the advantage being with the country on the Kansas City Southern railway, which has more direct and quicker transportation facilities.

The productive capacity of an acre of ordinary red fruit land is given as follows: 200 crates of strawberries, 24 quarts to the crate; or 300 crates of tomatoes, 4 baskets to the crate; or 150 crates of peaches, 4 baskets; or 200 crates of plums, 4 baskets; or 300 crates of cantaloupes, 45 to crate; or 140 crates rhubarb, 50 pounds to crate; or 200 crates of cabbage, 100 pounds to crate; or 3500 bunches of asparagus; or 100 bushels of Irish potatoes; or 300 bushels of sweet potatoes; or 300 to 500 bushels of artichokes; and in addition to these watermelons, peanuts, cotton, corn, sugar cane, etc., etc., can be profitably grown.

The crops that can be grown on the Loring Colony lands are the following:

Peaches, one year with another, will yield a larger money revenue at less

expense than any other crop that can be grown. Loring, La., is just the right country for them and more crops per tree will be made here than anywhere further north. The money value of an acre of standard early market peaches such as the Mamie Ross or Elberta varies from \$75 to \$250 per acre if intelligently handled and marketed. The peaches from Loring should be among the first to reach the Northern markets and should bring the highest prices.

Plums, if good shipping varieties are selected, are very profitable and should yield the grower from \$100 to \$250 per acre.

Pears of all varieties are subject more or less to blight both in Texas and Louisiana. The trees are prolific bearers and if promptly attended to when they show signs of disease are profitable. They yield from 100 to 300 bushels to the acre selling at from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

Apples are of doubtful value. The winter varieties do not yield satisfactory results. Very early apples yield well and generally pay as well as peaches, being the first of their kind in the market.

Strawberries have proven highly profitable where systematically cultivated. As this crop comes in very early, extra good prices are paid for it. The average money yield is about \$150 per acre, though crops netting \$200 and more are not uncommon.

Blackberries grow wild in nearly all the parishes of Western Louisiana. Several cultivated varieties are grown and yield a profit of \$100 to \$300 per acre.

Tomatoes are one of the crops that head the list for profit. They have the "stand up" qualities which make them a favorite wherever introduced. The money yield per acre varies from \$100 to \$400.

Irish Potatoes yield from 100 to 250 bushels per acre. It is the early crop which is profitable and should bring in the ordinary course of business f.o.b. from 60 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Figs grow well and produce large crops. The fruit is too tender to stand shipment for long distances, but with the building of canneries, this crop will become very valuable.

Cantaloupes and Watermelons yield very well and come in ahead of the majority that reach the Northern markets. In money proceeds they yield from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

Peanuts grow most luxuriantly and yield from 25 to 100 bushels per acre. The established weight of peanuts is 22 pounds to the bushel. The price ordinarily ranges from two and one-half to five cents per pound.

Sweet Potatoes will yield from 200 to 300 bushels per acre and will ordinarily sell at 50 cents to one dollar per bushel.

Tobacco grows as well and yields as good a quality as the very best in Cuba. Extensive experiments have been carried on for two years at Nacogdoches, Tex., the U. S. government proving beyond all doubt that the very finest aromatic cigar tobaccos can be successfully grown in this region.

Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, asparagus, beans, peas, squashes, rhubarb and other truck can be produced in any desired quantity, and a ready sale can be found for same. Ribbon sugar cane, converted into open kettle molasses, sells readily at fifty to seventy-five cents per gallon. The money value obtained from an acre varies from \$100 to \$200. There is no better country for poultry and eggs. If the business is properly handled, it usually proves to be very profitable.

A farmer who devotes his energies to producing crops of the kind mentioned above, will have plenty of elbow room on a forty acre tract, and if he plants this to peaches alone he could safely figure on an income of \$2500 to \$4000 per annum in three or four years. While waiting for his peach tree to bear he can grow potatoes, or tomatoes, or strawberries which should yield him from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

LORING, LOUISIANA, AND SABINE PARISH.

Sabine parish (county) is situated on the west line of Louisiana about midway between Arkansas and the Gulf coast. DeSoto parish lies north of it and Vernon parish south. It is one of the hill parishes of Louisiana and is from 400 to 500 feet above sea level, being in the highest part of the state. It

is well watered by numerous small streams, but has no swamps, marshes or stagnant waters. Excellent free stone water is obtained from wells thirty to forty feet deep, though occasionally mineral waters are found. The annual rainfall is from 45 to 50 inches.

The general lay of the land is such that to a Nebraska or Iowa farmer, it might seem hilly, while it would look quite level to a man from Missouri or Ohio. The hills are generally long and rolling and the valleys or creek bottoms, broad and shallow, except at the head waters, where they are usually narrow and deep. In the valleys or creek bottoms, the land is dark, sandy loam, usually very fertile. On the hills the soil varies from red clays to sandy areas underlaid with red clay. All of the soils carry more or less iron and in the "red lands"—a very fertile soil—it is very abundant and in places sufficiently rich to make smelting ore. This iron is a very valuable soil ingredient as it has much to do with giving the fruits of this section the rich coloring and exquisite flavor they are famous for.

Nearly all of the parish was originally heavily timbered. On all of the valley or bottom lands are deciduous trees, including several varieties of oak, ash, hickory, beach, cotton wood, elm, sweet gum, magnolia, sycamore, maple, holly, dog wood, iron wood, water beech and occasionally cypress, pine and walnut. Among these the oaks are the most numerous. Ash, cotton wood, gum and magnolia trees occasionally reach a diameter of four or five feet. On the uplands long-leaf and short-leaf pine abound and are being extensively milled.

Corn, cotton and live stock have been the chief reliance of the farmers of this parish from the early days to the present. Hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, sugar cane and garden vegetables of every description have been grown more or less extensively for home use. Peaches, early apples, plums, pears, figs, strawberries and other small fruits have been grown for domestic use for years and have yielded satisfactory results, but no organized effort has been made looking to their commercial pro-

duction. Enough has been done, however, to show that the fruit and truck industry in this region is capable of indefinite development. Public health is good throughout Sabine parish, there being practically no local causes for disease. The climate as a rule is pleasant. The summers are longer than in the Northern states but the killing heat of a Northern summer is absent and the nights are generally cool. In winter there is sometimes snow and ice, but neither last more than a day or two. The winters, as a rule are short and mild, and the country affords an excellent winter resort for those who wish to avoid the grim cold of a Northern winter.

Loring, La., is a station on the Kansas City Southern railway and has about 900 inhabitants. It has a large and commodious hotel, a good school, a large department store, one or two churches, lodge rooms, etc., and is the headquarters of the Bowman-Hicks Lumber Company, who operate a very

large saw and planing mill at this point. New settlers can obtain what lumber they need for building at wholesale mill prices. Fuel can be had for the hauling. Very little fuel will be needed for heating, owing to the mildness of the winters. The colony lands are cut over long-leaf pine lands, with a good soil and virtually no underbrush. What clearing there is to do consists of burning up the fallen timber, which will probably not cost more than two or three dollars per acre. The colony lands will be sold in tracts of twenty acres and more, at the price of \$10 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, the deferred payments bearing 7 per cent interest. A discount of ten per cent is allowed if the entire purchase money is paid in cash. Purchasers who buy for investment can arrange through the Colonization Society to lease their lands to good tenants for the clearing and cultivation of same.

The Fruit and Truck Business of Kansas City, Mo.

Let it be understood that Kansas City is a wholesale fruit, truck, poultry and egg market, ranking in importance with cities three and four times as great in point of population. Owing to its perfect system of transportation, it has become the greatest distributing and diverting point for perishable commodities in the Union. It is the first great stopping place for eighty per cent of all the products of California that find their way eastward, and is the natural market for the fruits and truck of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas. Kansas City is of itself a great consumer of butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, fine fruits and vegetables, but its distributing business is enormous. It is so located that it ships, imports and exports north and south, buying south and selling north at one season and reversing the process at another season. Eighty per cent of the California citrus and vegetable crop, passes through Kansas City. In 1904, on a basis of 35,000 cars as the total, 25,000 cars will

be inspected, sold or diverted here. Fully seventy-five per cent of the Colorado cantaloupe crop is marketed or inspected at Kansas City, and fully eighty per cent of the Texas products are either sold here, or if shipped Northwest are inspected here.

The statistical committee of the Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange has compiled the business of Kansas City for 1903:

BUTTER—Year's trading, 10,100,000 pounds, valued at \$2,000,000; of which two firms alone handled 4,000,000 pounds; over 4,000,000 pounds carried in storage.

EGGS—Year's trading, 306,000 cases, average valuation \$5, or a total of \$1,530,000. During storage season twenty-five cars per week shipped East. Over 125,000 cases carried in storage, making Kansas City first in the state on storage during 1903.

CHEESE—Year's trading, 6,520,000 pounds, valued at \$782,400. The large number of wholesale grocers handling cheese makes this estimate perhaps

twenty-five per cent under actual trading.

POULTRY—Year's trading, 16,000,000 pounds. Two of the largest poultry handlers in the world are located here, shipping to all parts of America. Valuation, live and dressed, \$1,500,000.

FRUITS—Combining all classes, total valuation of year's trading for Kansas City, \$2,100,000, or 3,500 cars. In the Kansas City territory 1,850 cars of bananas alone were used, 1,150 cars California oranges, 105 cars California peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

BERRIES—Domestic and nearby, 220 cars, valued at \$264,000.

VEGETABLES—Including in the group potatoes, onions, cabbage, Southern vegetables and California vegetables, year's trading 4,500 cars, with total value of \$1,500,000.

SPECIAL ITEMS—In beans alone, annual trade, \$500,000. In dried fruits, sixty-five cars. Texas products, 650 cars, local consumption and distributed. No data at hand on honey, wax and sundry items, estimated in round figures at \$500,000.

Among the Fruit Men and Truckers.

Harvesting the Strawberry Crop.

During the last ninety days there has been a wonderful activity in the berry patches between the Gulf coast and the Missouri river, and it will continue for thirty or forty days more between this river and the Canada line. An army of berry pickers numbered by thousands began its campaign early in April at Sabine Pass, Alvin, Corpus Christi and Laredo in Texas and has continued its march to the Missouri. In a few weeks it will pick berries in Michigan. The berries themselves have been shipped northward in hundreds of carloads, but after the picking begins north of the Missouri river many carloads will go South and be consumed near the first fields that ripened in the season.

The reports of the Texas crop have not yet been compiled and only 1508 acres have been reported in *The Pack-er*, the fruit and truck growers' journal. Two thousand acres would probably be a safe estimate, which should yield say 600 carloads, worth f.o.b. to the growers \$600,000. Being an extra early arrival in the market, it should bring an average of \$2 per crate, 600 crates being considered a carload.

The berry acreage for Benton and Washington counties in Arkansas was reported at 6000 acres. An acreage of equal extent was to be harvested in Southwestern Missouri. The acreage as reported from stations on the Kansas City Southern railway was as follows: Shreveport, La., 20 acres, Hornbeck, La., 3 acres, Bloomburg, Tex., 15

acres, maturing April 4th to 10th. Grannis, Gilham and Cove, Ark., 190 acres, maturing April 15th to 20th, Sallisaw and Stilwell, I. T., 75 acres, maturing April 20th to May 10th, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry and Siloam Springs, 800 acres, maturing between May 1 and May 20th, Gultton, Anderson, Lanagan, and Neosho, Mo., 700 acres, maturing May 15th to June 1st. About 300 carloads, including express shipments, have been sent at this writing with more to come. Mena, Westville, Noel, Goodman, had about 100 acres between them, and Texarkana had a considerable acreage, the product of which was consumed at home or shipped by express. The foregoing is only the production of one railway line. North Arkansas alone has probably shipped over 600 carloads, and Missouri over 800 carloads.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of June 12th, 1904, had an interesting article on the gathering of the strawberry crop and the following is an extract from said article:

The town of Neosho, which has for a number of years been known as the "Spring City," has adopted a new name, "Palace of the Strawberry King." Last week Neosho gave a strawberry festival which has brought forth some interesting statistics about the enormous strawberry crop in Southwest Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas.

It is a fact little known to the millions of strawberry eaters that the largest portion of this luscious product

is raised in these two states. The shipment of strawberries in earload lots from Arkansas will be about 500 cars, while Southwestern Missouri will furnish about 800 cars. This is in earload lots alone and does not include express shipments, which are very large.

In these two states, principally in the Ozark mountain section, there are about 6500 acres in strawberries. It is not an uncommon occurrence for trainloads of strawberries to leave Neosho, Sarcxie, Monett and other towns in the Ozarks nightly during the strawberry season. Berries commence to ripen in the strawberry fields of Missouri and Arkansas between May 10 and 15, and the last of the berries are shipped a month later. Thousands of crates of these berries are shipped by express to the markets of New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, while almost the entire St. Louis market is supplied from these same fields.

The first shipment of berries left Arkansas this year on May 11 and consisted of twenty-three cars. Every day thereafter long lines of freight cars loaded with these berries have been sent out of the fields to the city market.

Sarcxie and Neosho are two of the principal strawberry shipping centers. Neosho this year broke all former records and will head the list with about 300 cars, Sarcxie 200, Marionville 150, Monett 120 and Pierce City 100 cars.

The returns from these shipments of berries will bring to the growers in Southwest Missouri about \$1,000,000; to Arkansas about \$600,000. This is an average of about \$150 an acre. The expense of cultivating and picking berries averages \$50 per acre, while the land upon which these berries are grown can be purchased at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

In the strawberry season thousands of boys and girls are engaged in the harvesting of the crop. The strawberry pickers recently formed a union and receive one cent per box for picking the fruit. One young girl at Neosho last season earned \$5 a day for nearly three weeks in picking strawberries. There are a number of the boys who go into the strawberry field and within

three weeks or a month earn sufficient amount to pay their expenses through school during the fall season. Very few men engage in the strawberry picking, as their fingers are not nearly so nimble as the younger people, and they are not able to earn half so much. As in the cotton fields, the youth exceeds in swiftness, and is therefore, able to earn more money than his elders.

Large fortunes have been made in a single season on small patches of strawberries. One farmer at Neosho has within the last few years accumulated a fortune of about \$100,000 in the raising of strawberries for the city market. Last year in the vicinity of Neosho 360 acres of strawberries yielded a gross value of nearly \$100,000. There are about ten growers in the vicinity of Neosho who own strawberry fields of 160 acres each, but there are no larger strawberry farms in that section. The yield from berry land is such that one man has all that he can do to care for a quarter section. Most of the patches range in size from ten to eighty acres.

The picking of strawberries is carried on in the early morning, as the berries ripen during the night, and after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the fields are practically deserted, as all of the ripened berries have been picked, packed in boxes, crated and sent to the market. The loading of the trains is all done after nightfall. These trains generally leave the shipping point about midnight, reaching the St. Louis market early the next day.

The strawberry carnival at Neosho was visited by hundreds of persons from the Eastern states who were interested in strawberry culture, and who had been attracted to the strawberry section by the wonderful tales of wealth made in the growing of this berry.

The Peach Crop.

The Arkansas and Missouri peach crop is reported in good condition; that is to say, about 60 per cent will be harvested. The peach crop of 1902 from stations on the Kansas City Southern railway was 127,958 crates, valued at \$89,570. The new acreage in bearing trees will probably treble

that quantity and value for 1904. The new acreage of apple and peach trees planted during 1903-4 is about 14,000 acres, and should begin to bear in 1906-7.

The Texas peach crop, which is the first to reach the Northern market, amounted in 1901 to 245,700 crates, valued at 70 cents per crate or \$181,900. The crop of 1902 was much larger, aggregating 1280 cars and valued at \$576,000. The year 1903 was not a good year, though considerable quantities of peaches were shipped. A large acreage of young trees comes into bearing in 1904. The present condition of the crop is reported as 60 to 75 per cent of a full crop for the Elberta peach and 75 to 100 per cent for the other varieties. The Mamie Ross, Alexander, Amsden and other varieties are now in market bringing to the grower f.o.b. \$2.50 to \$4.00 per bushel, June 15th. The Elberta crop will be ready for shipment about July 1.

The Apple Crop For 1904

will be an enormous one in Southwest Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The crop shipped from stations on the Kansas City Southern railway in 1902 amounted to 2,416 cars of 483,200 barrels, and was valued at \$1,208,000. The acreage since then has been greatly increased. Benton county, Arkansas, alone has 3,000,000 apple trees and will probably ship 2,000 cars of green and evaporated apples during the season, the value of the crop being approximately \$2,000,000. Winter apples are grown as far south as Mena, in Polk county, south of which point an early summer apple is preferred. Shipments of early Texas and Arkansas apples should reach the Northern markets by July 1st. They are not a first-class apple as a rule, but having the market to themselves they always bring a good price.

Irish Potatoes.

The Irish potato acreage in Texas is reported as exceeding 10,000 acres and yielding about 800,000 bushels worth f. o. b. at 70 cents, \$5,600,000. The extra early crop brought the growers

over \$2.00 per bushel, though the average was from 75 to 90 cents. The crop along the Arkansas river near Fort Smith and along the Kaw river in Kansas has been badly injured through overflows, so that no estimate at this time can be made of the yield. Along the Kansas City Southern railway about 1,000 carloads have been produced and shipped: From Atlanta, Tex., 300 cars; Bloomburg, Tex., 20 cars; Ashdown, Ark., 4 cars; Cooper, La., 5 cars; Converse, La., 5 cars; Cass, Tex., 12 cars; Florian, La., 5 cars; Fort Smith, Ark., 300 cars; Gans, I. T., 6 cars; Leesville, La., 7 cars; Orange, La., 6 cars; Redland, I. T., 15 cars; Ravanna, Ark., 3 cars; Sallisaw, I. T., 6 cars; Spiro, I. T., 18 cars; Texarkana, Tex., 75 cars; Vivian, La., 20 cars; Welton, Ark., express shipments, mixed cars, etc., about 100 cars.

Cantaloupes, Melons and Cucumbers.

Texas for 1904 has approximately 2,462 acres in cantaloupes, 1,512 acres in melons and 276 acres in cucumbers, the products of which are now in market and are selling at good prices. The cantaloupe crop of DeQueen and Cove, Ark., will probably reach 50,000 crates for 1904 and about 500 acres of cucumbers have been contracted for at DeQueen and Cove, Ark., at which points cabbage, onions, spinach and other vegetables are also produced. The Texas acreage in cabbage was reported at 111, in onions 897, in tomatoes 1,841, in beans 23, and miscellaneous vegetables 1,700, of which there had been shipped north 297 cars of melons and 298 cars of onions, beans and cabbage. The onion crop from 730 acres yielded 6,094,000 pounds—an average of 8,327 pounds to the acre, price at the average 2½ cents per pound; cabbage 3 cents per pound. Potatoes shipped to Denver April 14 brought \$3.00 per bushel. Onions crated \$1.40 per crate, \$2.25 per sack of 100 pounds. Watermelons at Beaumont, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen. Mr. A. Bartholme of Corpus Christi, Tex., cleared \$1,000 from four acres of cauliflower sold in February and now has a crop of tomatoes on the same land.

Business Opportunities in Cities and Towns

ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Beaumont, Jefferson county, Texas.—Population, 26,000; distant south from Kansas City, Mo., 767 miles. The principal business of the city is the manufacture of lumber, development of oil deposits and oil refining and the cultivation of rice, and milling of rice. Up to January, 1901, the population was nearly 8,000. The discovery of oil in the vicinity caused an increase of over three hundred per cent in less than three years—being estimated now variously at from 26,000 to 30,000. Seven important railways now enter Beaumont and water communication with the Gulf of Mexico is easy and direct. Among the industries in Beaumont are the largest creosoting works in America, two immense lumber mills, foundry works, repair shops, two brickyards, one of which has a capacity of 30,000,000 per year, the largest iron and steel plant in the South, two planing mills, six large oil refineries, several large commission houses and dealers in wholesale machinery and mill supplies, agricultural implements, etc. The annual lumber output is 360,000,000 feet of yellow pine. The productive capital invested in the oil fields is not less than \$45,000,000. The rice acreage of Jefferson county for 1903 was 52,000 acres, the greater part of the crop being handled, milled, etc., in Beaumont. The mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the city run well into the hundreds, the manufacturing enterprises representing an investment of \$6,500,000 and the commercial establishments an investment of \$2,000,000.

The increase in population during 1903 in the city has been 6,191 and in the country adjacent 150 families. Land values range from \$20 per acre to \$50 per acre. During 1903 there were located at Beaumont, Texas, a lumber mill, foundry, compress, flour and grist mill, brickyard, sixty oil wells, three oil refineries, one gas plant, two street car lines, high school at a cost of \$74,000, two churches, Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of \$48,000, many business buildings at \$400,000, several residences, two costing \$60,000, water works valued at \$250,000, streets and sewerage valued at \$435,000. The shipments of local products have increased twenty per cent.

The wants and needs of Beaumont, Texas, are shown in the extracts from a letter received from Mr. D. Woodhead, Secretary Beaumont Board of Trade:

The rice acreage can be increased. Tobacco lands immediately to the north should be developed. General farming is especially needed, not even the home market being supplied at present. The iron ore fields are to the north. Ore can be brought to Beaumont by water on the Neches and Sabine rivers for \$1.00 per ton. Oil fields have not yet been fully exploited. Lots of wealth to be made in developing the oil fields around Beaumont. The rice straw and rice hulls and pine refuse from saw mills should be made into paper. Mill already doing this at Orange, Texas. The large area of hard wood in this section could be very profitably developed. Fine opportunity for wood-working plants—especially furniture and implement factories. Now exporting oak, ash, hickory, cherry, etc. Wholesale dry goods house needed very much; fine opportunity for this business. Flour and grist mill needed badly. Should do well here. A good creamery would also do splendidly. Furniture factories, tannery, wagon shops, water works plant, rice mills, chair factories, cooperage plant, box fac-

tories, etc., are all needed and could all be made to pay well. We especially need right now a good big rice warehouse. Local capital would go into it. We need two more rice mills. The rice mills we now have cannot mill even the production of this county. Do not forget the very important item of cheap fuel in any reference which you make to manufacturing. Fuel oil is now 50 cents per barrel, equal to Indian Territory coal at \$1.50. An appropriation for deep water already secured from Congress. Railroad facilities first-class.

For information address

D. WOODHEAD, Secretary Board of Trade, Beaumont, Texas.

Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.—Population 13,000, the third city in point of commercial activity in the state of Louisiana. It is distant from Kansas City, Mo., 742 miles. Lying in the heart of one of America's finest long leaf pine forests, it is naturally the home of a number of large lumber corporations. The lumber industry does not, however, stand alone in importance, for the quantity of rice exported by way of Lake Charles is greater than from any other point in the United States. The development of the oil fields in the adjacent country, and the proximity of great sulphur deposits which are being extensively worked also have an important bearing on the commercial life of the city. Lake Charles has three railways—the Kansas City Southern, the Southern Pacific and the St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf—three national banks, all domiciled in handsome, modern structures, three well-equipped machine shops, three large brickyards, two wood-working establishments, three large rice mills, eleven lumber mills, ranging in capacity from 15,000 to 200,000 feet per day. The local shipments of lumber amount to about 250,000,000 feet per year. The irrigation systems incident to the cultivation of rice aggregate in length hundreds of miles and are equipped with enormous pumping plants. The annual rice crop is about one-half million sacks, all of which is milled in the local mills. Some idea of the business of Lake Charles is shown in the postoffice receipts which amount to \$18,000 per annum, the combined bank deposits for 1903 of \$1,750,000, the export of 30,000,000 pounds of rice and \$600,000 expended on new buildings during 1903. The taxable values of the city were for the same year \$3,000,000.

During 1903 the city population has been increased by 2,000 people and on the farms adjacent to the city 3,500 people or 700 families have been settled. The following improvements were made in Lake Charles during the year 1903: Improvements in lumber mills, \$200,000; foundry, hotel, bank, flour mills, ice factory, \$20,000 improvements; electric light plant, \$25,000 improvements; 300 new phones in town, brickyard, tile factory, paint factory, school, two churches, three public buildings, \$75,000; eighteen business buildings, \$213,000; residences, \$171,000; extension of water works, \$10,000; street improvements, \$15,000; increase in all lines.

Lake Charles has the raw material, the fuel, the transportation facilities for a number of manufacturing enterprises. Wool is grown in sufficient quantity to warrant a woolen mill. Wood-working factories of all sorts, say of furniture, hollow-ware, cooperage, fruit boxes, etc., will find the greatest abundance of cheap raw material and fuel. At present only the pine and cypress are used, but other woods are available in any desired quantity.

Paper mills would find Lake Charles a profitable field. Thousands of tons of rice straw are annually burned to get them away.

Canning factories would secure raw material in almost unlimited quantity. No country is more prolific in its production of peas, tomatoes, beans, corn, asparagus and other vegetables used in canneries, and no limit can be set to the production of pears, peaches, figs, blackberries, apricots, and strawberries, should they be required.

Rice products: Flaked rice and other rice preparations can be manufactured in Lake Charles as well as elsewhere.

Cotton mills should pay here as well as anywhere else. A very superior variety of long staple cotton is grown in Cameron and Calcasieu parishes.

Practical men with some money can find men with money in Lake Charles to join them in practical business ventures.

The following lines of business are urgently needed: A building contractor, a cannery, electric light plant, cold storage plant, pump works, wagon works, a first class hotel, a first class restaurant, an opera house and an electric street car line.

Write for information to H. B. MILLIGAN, Pres.,
Board of Trade, Lake Charles, La.

Leesville, Vernon parish, Louisiana.—Population 2,700, south of Kansas City, 668 miles. Parish seat of Vernon parish, a well built town having modern conveniences commensurate with its population. It has a good system of water works with six miles of mains, telephone exchange, electric light plant, ice plant, foundries, two banks, numerous churches, steam laundry, two newspapers, bottling works and numerous mercantile establishments. The town is growing rapidly and the erection of substantial buildings is the order of the day. The export of lumber is about 2,500 carloads and of cotton 2,500 to 4,000 bales per annum. Other products of the country largely handled are cattle, wool and Irish potatoes.

During 1903 the town population has increased by 451 new residents, and in the adjacent country fifteen new families have settled on farms. The improvements during 1903 consisted of a foundry, hotel, brickyard, school building, a church, a business building costing \$1,500 and fifteen dwellings costing \$12,000. The exports of the town have increased ten per cent.

Opportunities are good and raw material is available for a cotton mill, cotton seed oil mill, hub, spoke and handle factory, woolen mill, furniture factory, cold storage plant, wagon factory.

Wanted at Leesville, La., a hardware store, a bakery, shoemaker, jeweler, teacher, cannery, brick and tile yard.

For information address,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Leesville, La.

Mansfield, DeSoto parish, Louisiana.—Population between 2,250 and 2,500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 591 miles, altitude above sea level 430 feet. General farming, cotton growing and stock raising are the principal resources of the country. From 8,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton are handled annually and enough seed is produced to warrant the location of a cotton seed oil mill. The soil is well adapted to commercial truck farming and fruit growing and lands can be had at moderate prices.

Among the institutions of Mansfield are the Mansfield Female College established in 1854, the bank of De Soto, several saw mills, several cotton gins, fifteen or twenty mercantile houses and the usual complement of churches, schools, etc. The railway facilities

consist of the Kansas City Southern and the Texas and Pacific railways which cross at this point. In the vicinity of Mansfield there are large deposits of brown coal, fine brick and fire clays and much valuable pine and hard wood timber which could be developed and manufactured.

The increase in population has been in 1903 in town 314 new residents and on the farms within five miles distance forty-five families. The local improvements in 1903 consisted of a lumber mill, two cotton gins, two hotels, a bank, two telephone lines a gas plant, bottling works, schools, five churches and twenty-five dwellings.

Mansfield, La., offers good openings for an ice factory, water works plant, saw mill, cotton seed oil mill and wants also a good \$2 per day hotel, a lumber yard, tailor shop, barber shop and bath-room and a bakery.

Address for further information,

MANSFIELD PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE, Mansfield, La.

Mena, Polk county, Arkansas.—Population 4,500, altitude above sea level 1,146 feet, south of Kansas City, Mo., 380 miles, seat of Polk county and division terminal of K. C. S. railway. The monthly pay roll of Mena is about \$40,000, and is derived from various sources. Cotton raising, fruit growing, truck raising and live stock are the engrossing pursuits on the adjacent farms, which are being rapidly settled. The surrounding country is very rich in lead and zinc ores, in iron ores, manganese and fine merchantable slate deposits. All of these have been more or less developed and several good mines and quarries are operated in the county. Oil, asphalt and coal indications have been found in many places and pine timber and hard wood are very abundant. The annual cotton production is about 5,000 bales and considerable shipments are made of fruits, truck, poultry and eggs. Among the local institutions are seven churches, graded public schools, two academies, a public library, two banks, five planing mills, an electric light plant, telephone system, two wholesale houses, a considerable number of retail firms and a business men's club.

During 1903 the town population has been increased by 529 new residents, and 115 families have been settled on the farms within five miles of town. Many of the new settlers have gone into fruit raising. The improvements made during 1903 consist of two cotton gins, a brickyard, fruit packery, school building costing \$10,000, two brick business buildings, street improvements to the value of \$500. An extensive water works plant is now under construction.

The purity of the water and the fine climate of the country around Mena, as well as its attractive scenery, have made it an attractive summer and winter resort, and a sanitarium should do well here.

At Mena, Ark., are good openings for a textile factory, brickyard, furniture factory, fruit box and barrel factory, a cannery. A physician could establish a good practice here. A large summer resort hotel, well equipped, should do a fine business. Fruit growers and truck gardeners can't go amiss here.

For information address the

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, or, G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.

Neosho, Newton county, Missouri.—This is a solid, wealthy and steadily growing little city of 3,500 inhabitants, surrounded by a country that is full of natural resources. It lies at an altitude of

1,041 feet above sea level and is distant south of Kansas City 174 miles. The present resources from which the city draws its business are general farming, the shipping of thoroughbred live stock, production of tree fruits and berries, mining, manufacturing and jobbing. Among the existing industries are a woolen mill, planing mill, large cigar factory, plow factory, wagon factory, elevator and feed mill, foundry and machine shop, etc. Neosho is well built, has well graded and shaded streets, brick sidewalks, public parks, electric light and telephone services, a building and loan association, three weekly and two daily newspapers, a very large poultry raising establishment and other industries and conveniences incident to a city of its dimensions. The U. S. Fish Hatchery is located here and Neosho is very favorably known as a pleasure and health resort, owing to its numerous springs, some of which are medicinal and others of remarkable purity. It is a great educational center and a decidedly pleasant place to live in. Among the available undeveloped resources are great beds of tripoli, lead and zinc deposits, excellent limestones for commercial lime and a fine waterpower. Land values in the vicinity of Neosho range from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

During the year 1903, the increase in town and adjacent country within a radius of five miles has been 700, and among the local improvements are a new bank, increased capacity of the ice plant, five new business buildings costing \$40,000 and fifty new residences. The local shipments have increased twenty per cent, among which were sixty-two carloads of strawberries. For 1904 the acreage planted in this fruit is 650, aggregating between 175 and 225 carloads.

Neosho needs the following enterprises, for all of which there are good openings: A gas plant, brickyard, sanitarium, creamery, hosiery mills, machine shops, fruit evaporator, cannery, white lime works, cloth glove factory, another large hotel, corn cob pipe factory, woven wire fence plant, paper and strawboard mill, furniture and chair factory, barrel, box and crate factory, wholesale mercantile houses of various kinds, overalls, pants, and shirt factory, bottling plant for Neosho spring and sulphur waters, distillery, stone quarries, cheese factory and more dwelling houses to rent.

Write for information to COMMERCIAL CLUB,

Lee D. Bell, Sec'y., Neosho, Mo.

Siloam Springs, Benton county, Arkansas.—Population 4,000, altitude above sea level 1,163 feet, south of Kansas City, Mo. 229 miles. Situate in a rich agricultural and fruit producing country, the principal sources of income being general farming, raising of high grade live stock, particularly horses and mules, apple, peach and berry growing, poultry and eggs and local manufactures. It is a rapidly growing city, the investments in new buildings amounting annually from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Since 1902 the expenditures in this direction have been over \$115,000 per annum. At the present time the city has a good electric light system, a water works plant, telephone service, a large cold storage plant, two banks, a wood fibre plaster factory, two newspapers, several blocks of very attractive business buildings, built of brick and stone, a large number of neat modern residences, commodious hotels, a good school system and six churches.

There are about twenty springs within the limits of the city and of these Twin Springs, Siloam and Seven Springs are esteemed the most valuable. The water is apparently a pure, cold,

free stone water, but there are claimed for it and abundantly certified to, many permanent cures of chronic troubles, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, chronic catarrh, liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, hay fever, chronic diarrhoea, etc., etc. The fine summer and autumn climate, the excellence of the waters, the general attractiveness of the little city and the pleasant accommodations for visitors have made it a very popular resort and several thousand people from other localities spend a month or two at this place. The fruit and poultry production of Siloam Springs is very large. The fruit shipments of Benton county exceed \$2,000,000 per annum, and those of Siloam Springs probably \$300,000. The largest apple crop shipped was 173 carloads, and in addition to these there were shipped 6,000 crates of peaches, 5,000 crates of strawberries, 19,413 dozen chickens and 83,200 cases of eggs of thirty dozen each, the whole valued at \$500,000. The strawberry acreage in 1904 is 250 acres.

The increase of population in Siloam Springs during 1903 has been fully 500 and on the adjacent farms 2,500 more have settled, largely increasing the orchard acreage. Land values close to Siloam Springs range from \$50 to \$100 per acre. The local improvements during 1903 consist of a hotel, ice factory and cold storage plant, telephone, brickyard, three evaporators, wood fibre factory, one college, church, three public buildings costing \$25,000, one business building costing \$75,000, 100 residences costing \$50,000 and street improvements costing \$1,000. The shipments from Siloam Springs have increased twenty-five per cent.

Siloam Springs needs a first-class summer resort hotel, a merchant tailor. Good hard wood is abundant and there is ample raw material for a handle and spoke factory, a furniture factory, a fruit box factory, a cooperage plant, chair factory, pickling and preserving works, a cannery. Oil and zinc indications are numerous in the vicinity. Write for information to

COMMERCIAL CLUB, Siloam Springs, Ark.,
Connelly Harrington, President.



Gone are the days,
When my heart was young and gay;
Gone are my friends,
From the cotton fields away;
Gone from this world,
To a better land I know.
I hear their gentle voices calling
"Old Black Joe."

I'm coming! I'm coming!
I hear their gentle voices calling
"Old Black Joe."



Industrial Notes.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The postal business of Beaumont for the first quarter of the present fiscal year is \$14,614.02; for the second quarter, \$14,405.02; and for the third quarter, ending March 31, \$14,897.31.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Subscriptions to the fund for erecting a modern charity hospital in this city are now coming in. The buildings are being jointly erected by the city and county and the Chamber of Commerce and are about half completed.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Beaumont Gas Company has undertaken the construction of an entirely new gas plant of sufficient capacity to supply all the needs of the city, both for fuel and light. Crude oil from the Spindletop and other wells will be used in the manufacture of gas.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The growth of the rice-producing industry has made the construction of more mills a necessity. Contracts are soon to be let for a modern 600-barrel mill. A second enterprise to be undertaken by the Wiess-Kyle Rice Milling Company is the construction of a 1,200-barrel mill to be completed in time to handle the crop of 1904.

CROWLEY, LA.—Mr. F. M. Pratt, of Decatur, Ill., is considering the erection of a \$200,000 mill at Crowley for the extraction of oil from rice bran. It is claimed that the extraction of this oil, a valuable product in itself, will increase the value of the bran from \$8 to \$24 per ton, as after the extraction of the oil the bran will keep indefinitely and can be shipped great distances.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—Mr. J. P. Paul, of Sulphur Springs, is having the plans made for a thirty-two room, two-story brick hotel, which will be built here as soon as men and material can be gotten together. Mr. Paul will continue the summer hotel at Sulphur Springs.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Construction on the New Majestic hotel has begun. One million bricks have been contracted for, though several millions will be needed to complete the building. It will be one of the finest hotels in Southern Louisiana when completed.

MENA, ARK.—A movement is now on foot to secure an establishment for the manufacture of mohair and woolen goods of the finest grades. Mena has a good water power convenient and extra good facilities for raising Angora goats and sheep. The location of this factory will bring at least one hundred families as permanent residents to Mena.

MERWIN, MO.—Mr. Geo. W. Witter was on the Kansas City market the first week in June with a trainload of cattle good enough to sell at \$5.85 per hundred pounds on the hoof. There were thirteen cars, containing

218 steers, that averaged 1,426 pounds. Mr. Witter bought the steers on this market last October and November at a cost of \$3.25, when they averaged less than 1,000 pounds in weight. The steers were fed on snapped soft corn and cotton seed meal up to the first of March and since that time on shelled corn and hay. The cattle made good gains on snapped soft corn, which is contrary to the usual experience this year. He attributes his success to the mixing of cotton seed meal with the soft corn.

NEDERLAND, TEX.—The rice growers of Nederland have closed a contract for the immediate construction of a standard rice mill, the same to cost, when completed, \$35,000. This will make the fourth large rice mill in Jefferson county.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The Port Arthur rice mill, after running night and day for six solid months, has now shut down for the season. It turned out a first-class, uniform product, and sold the entire output. Several trainloads of cleaned rice were shipped direct to Chicago. The warehouses at the mill are to be increased in capacity so as to hold 25,000 more sacks of rice.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The work of construction and equipment of the Siloam Springs Water Company is practically finished. A test of the machinery was made a few days ago and found to be in perfect working order. Pure spring water and carbonated water in all its forms will be shipped in all directions within a few days.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Mr. J. R. Pittman is building a steam barrel factory at this place. Apple barrels will be the principal output. The dimensions of the building will be 36x122 feet, two stories, and a 40 horse-power boiler and a 32 horse-power engine will be used. Eighteen employees will be needed to run the plant, which will turn out 2,000 barrels per day.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The preparatory work for the great Chautauqua to be held at Siloam Springs, opening July 20 and closing July 26th, has now been concluded. Much is yet to be done but a very entertaining meeting is anticipated.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Mr. C. A. Heller, recently of Iowa, in boring for water on his place recently, struck oil. It is thought that the indications of oil in the neighborhood of Siloam Springs are sufficient to warrant making a systematic search for it.

SPIRO, I. T.—The people of Spiro have about concluded negotiations with the Southwestern Development Company, a colonization company, for the settlement of vacant lands near Spiro, and the increase of the population in the town itself.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The State National Bank of Texarkana, capital \$100,000, has been recently organized and is now in running order.

Land Agents Promoting Immigration to Lands on the Line of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

- T. P. Anderson, Neosho, Mo.
 L. E. Baker, Waterloo, Iowa.
 A. T. Bassarear, Reinbeck, Iowa.
 Geo. L. Bates, Gravette, Ark.
 L. J. Bell, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Benge & Swett, Tahlequah, I. T.
 F. C. Bingham, Kansas City, Mo.
 Black & Co., Springfield, Ills.
 W. B. Boyack, Oelwein, Iowa.
 Thos. M. Brown, Springfield, Mo.
 John Buchanan, Montour, Iowa.
 C. E. Buell, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Iowa.
 L. M. Campbell, Peoria, Ills.
 P. R. Christophel, Cullom, Ills.
 C. R. Craig, Texarkana, Tex.
 M. Cravans, Kansas City, Mo.
 B. T. Crenshaw, Marengo, Iowa.
 F. B. Croft, Stotesbury, Mo.
 G. T. Davidson, Cherryvale, Kans.
 C. H. Davis, Secor, Ills.
 G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.
 C. W. Dunlap, Siloam Springs, Ark.
 D. O. Dunn, Vinton, La.
 C. E. Faulkner & Co., Drexel, Mo.
 F. Ferguson, Parkersburg, Iowa.
 J. M. Gore, Quincy, Ills.
 V. D. Jordon, Atlanta, Mo.
 L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. J. Graves, Kansas City, Mo.
 Otto Greef, Pittsburg, Kans.
 E. I. Gulick, Denison, Iowa.
 Frank Haas, Richards, Mo.
 E. O. Haight, Kansas City, Mo.
 Jno. H. Hamilton, Mena, Ark.
 H. B. Hartman, Commerce Bldg.,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.
 W. H. Hogendorn, Colfax, Iowa.
 Geo. W. Hough, Hubbard, Iowa.
 T. W. Huguen, Port Arthur, Texas.
 C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Mo.
 Bert Johnson, De Queen, Ark.
 J. D. Justice, Quincy, Ills.
 G. W. King, Montour, Iowa.
 W. H. Kistner, Jennings, La.
 C. C. Lale, Gentry, Ark.
 J. P. Landes, Port Arthur, Texas.
 Homer J. Long, Mt. Carroll, Ills.
 Dr. F. S. Love, Bowling Green, Mo.
 R. B. Maffitt, Afton, Iowa.
 Alec. McLennan, Marengo, Iowa.
 W. E. Mintor, Kansas City, Mo.
 R. S. Moore, Texarkana, Texas.
 M. L. Mundy, 101 W. Main, Marshall-
 town, Iowa.
 Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson, Quincy, Ills.
 C. R. O'Neal, Texarkana, Texas.
 J. T. Oswalt, Gravette, Ark.
 A. Oswald, Kansas City, Mo.
 Eugene Parrish, Nevada, Mo.
 L. B. Payne, Gravity, Iowa.
 Wm. Peebler, Nelson, Neb.
 S. F. Perry, Glendale, Texas.
 G. W. Pinkerton, Queen City, Mo.
 E. H. Poe, Grannis, Ark.
 John Paul, Mena, Ark.
 L. O. Porter, Clarksville, Iowa.
 W. H. Purdy, Belmond, Iowa.
 C. W. Rahe, Waterloo, Iowa.
 F. C. Reece, Corning, Iowa.
 Chas. M. Roush, 203 5th St., Des
 Moines, Iowa.
 F. S. Rowland, Orrick, Mo.
 T. J. Seigel, Maquoketa, Iowa.
 Ed G. Sheldon, Kansas City, Mo.
 H. T. Smith, Drexel, Mo.
 H. C. Smith, Shenandoah, Iowa.
 J. F. Snoke, Monroe, La.
 Wm. E. Sprague, Kansas City, Mo.
 Marion Staples, Joplin, Mo.
 P. E. Taylor, Wisner, Neb.
 E. M. Treakle, 20 Waterworks Bldg.,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 W. B. Tyler, Bloomington, Ills.
 J. E. Tomlinson, Centerville, South
 Dakota.
 E. W. Tomlinson, Williams, Iowa.
 H. Thompson, Iola, Kans.
 H. C. Towson, De Queen, Ark.
 E. E. Truex, Maysville, Mo.
 J. H. Vanderlinden, Pella, Iowa.
 T. W. Wade, Springfield, Mo.
 C. W. Wilder, Richards, Mo.
 T. J. Wilhite, Carroll, Iowa.
 A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.
 Clarence Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.
 G. H. Witte, Poteau, I. T.
 J. E. Wright, Chariton, Iowa.
 F. M. Yost, Fort Scott, Kans.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

About the Kansas City Southern Country.

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry.; if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands, the possibilities of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you; or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

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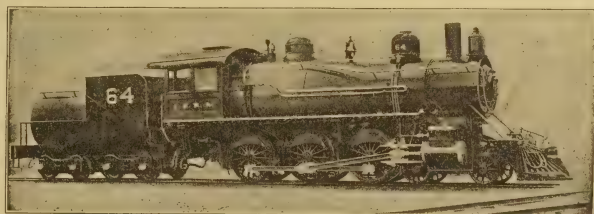
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Cotton is the principal crop, of which the average hill lands will produce from one-half to one bale per acre. Our lands are unsurpassed for fruit and truck growing; peaches especially do well here, and a number of our people are planting extensive orchards.

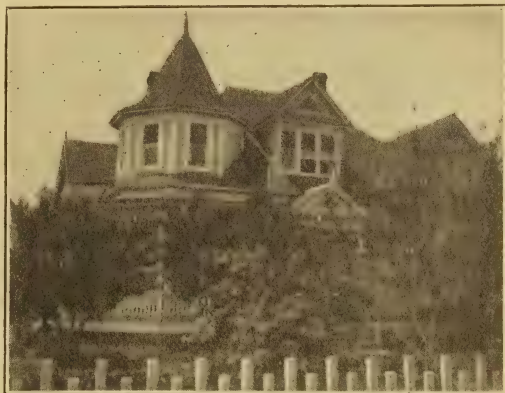
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J. F. McFarland

SECRETARY

MANSFIELD, LA.



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Four thousand acres of the finest Fruit and Truck land in Louisiana, splendidly adapted to extra early potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, tobacco, strawberries and commercial peach orchards. This colony will be vigorously pushed to make it a first-class shipping point. Lands in tracts of twenty acres and upward, ten dollars per acre; payable on one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest 7 per cent. Write for information to

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To the Homeseeker:—We are selling good Agricultural Lands in tracts from 40 to 160 acres, from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

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5,000 Acres of the Richest Rice Lands in Texas

These rice farms are situated in Jefferson county, Texas, at and between the town of Nederland and the city of Port Arthur, Tex., convenient to warehouses and rice mills and are supplied with water by the most complete pumping plant in Texas. These lands have yielded rice crops ranging from twelve to twenty barrels per acre, which were sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel, and some growers claim to have secured an increase equal to eight per cent on a valuation of one hundred dollars per acre.

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A limited quantity of first-class rice land, belonging to the Port Arthur Land Company and situated under the canals of the Port Arthur Rice Co., can be purchased on acceptable terms at the price of thirty to fifty dollars per acre.

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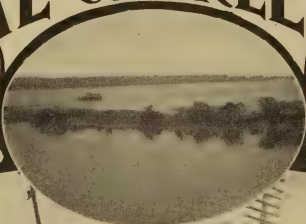
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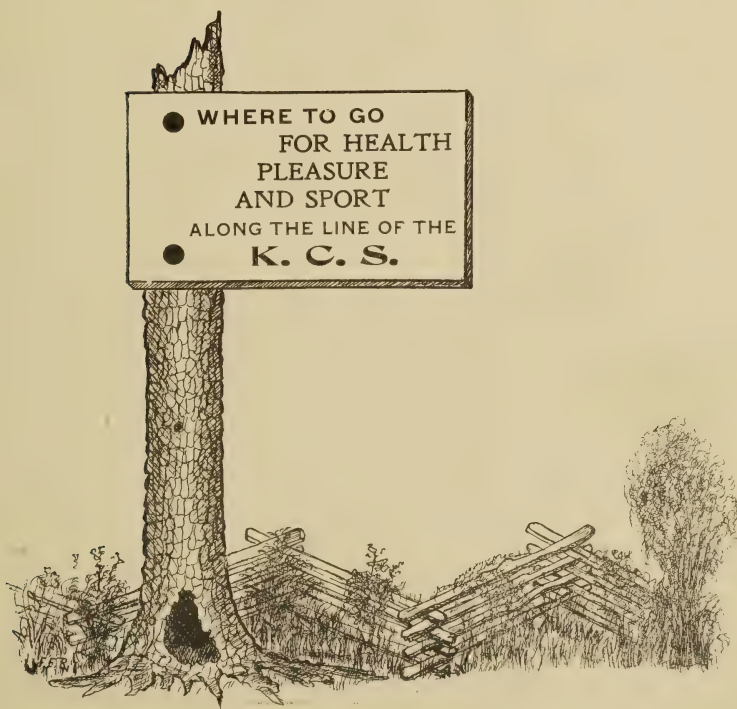
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THE ILLINOIS RIVER NEAR SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.



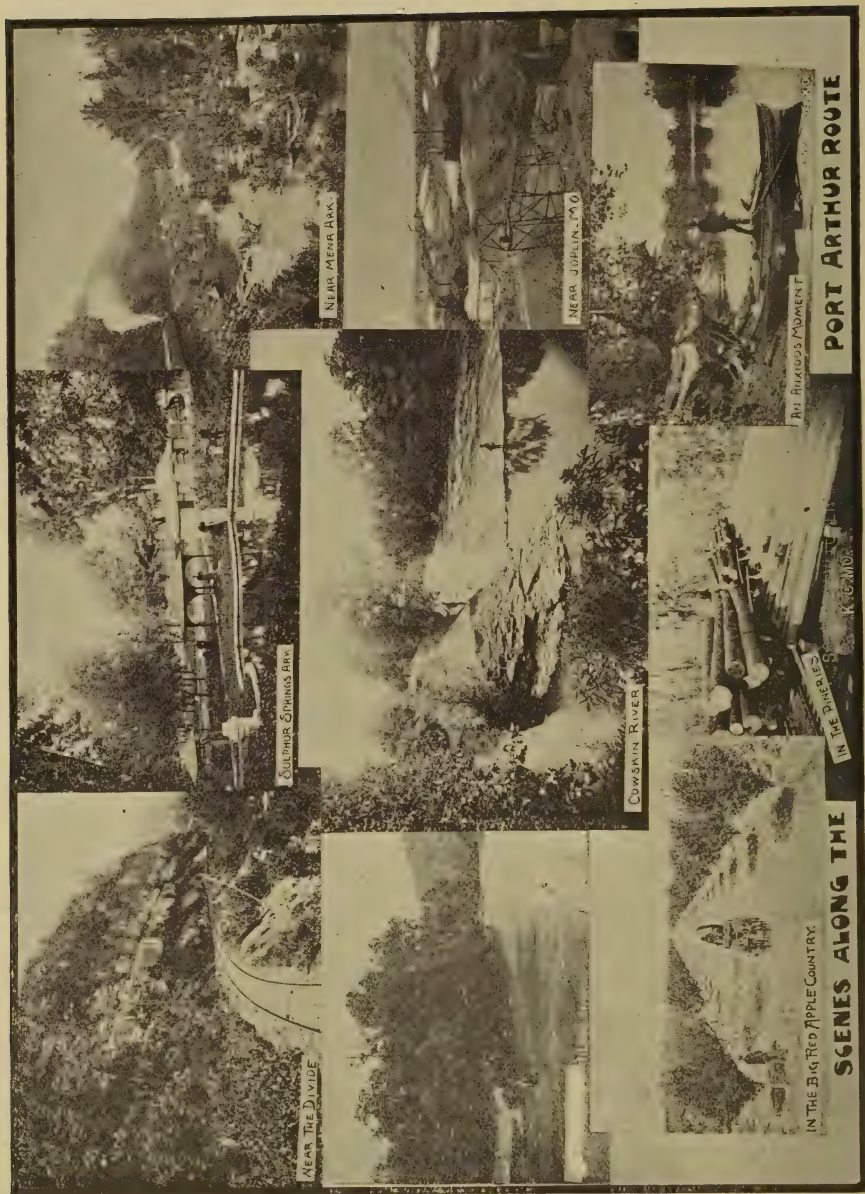
BOATING IN THE PARK AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

Some Delightful Health and Pleasure Resorts.

THE Kansas City Southern Railway, extending north and south as it does, from Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Texas, on the Mexican Gulf, traversing level and well-tilled plains, as well as a mountainous country, has on its line a multitude of places well suited for summer or winter resorts, or both. A description of such as are provided with good hotel accommodations is given below. Quite a number of the smaller towns and villages along the line are delightfully situated and are most pleasant abiding places if the visitor's standard of desirable personal comforts is not gauged too high.

Good plain country fare at moderate cost, pure mountain air, clear, soft, cold water or medicinal waters, a moderately cool summer temperature, a delightful balmy winter climate, exquisite rural landscapes, magnificent mountain scenery and rest for the weary may be suggested as the principal attractions of most of these resorts.

To those enjoying fair health and afflicted with the desire to "go out and kill something," it need only be mentioned that there is game, large and small, in abundance, and that game fish are plentiful in all the streams along the line of the railway.



NEAR THE DIVIDE

SULPHUR SPRINGS PARK

NEAR MENA PARK

NEAR JOPLIN, MO.

COWSINN RIVER

IN THE BIG RED APPLE COUNTRY

IN THE DIERIES

PORT ARTHUR ROUTE

The Summer Resorts.

FOR the ordinary pater familias and his patient spouse the average year has just two seasons—no more, no less. During the one the small fry about the house acquire their experiences in the matter of whooping cough, mumps and measles which keep the adult part of the family awake o' nights at feeding medicine to the young ones and coal to the stove. The other family season will be upon us soon, with its sultry nights, its hot side-walks and brick buildings, its mosquitoes, summer complaint and that tired feeling which overtakes old and young alike.

It is not nearly so easy to keep a brick house in a city cool in summer as it is to keep it warm in winter, and therefore it is proper to seek some place where bearable conditions may be found.

The summer resorts on the Kansas City Southern Railway are convenient to the business towns and cities and are neither elaborate nor expensive in their accommodations. There are no great, magnificent hotels capable of housing half a thousand people at \$3 to \$8 per day, but there are plenty of small cottages and rooms with or without board obtainable. The hotels are good, among a quiet, respectable class of people, and their prices are moderate. If one wishes to send his family where there is pure country air, a moderately cool climate, an abundance of fresh eggs, good milk and butter, fine fruits, most excellent water, and enjoy outdoor life at very moderate cost, the same may be found in the resorts named below:

NEOSHO, MISSOURI.

THIS beautiful little city of three thousand people is in Newton county and affords unusual attractions as a health and pleasure resort. In its general aspect, it is more like a great park than a commercial city. Surrounding it on all sides are picturesque ranges of hills, covered with orchards, vineyards and strawberry patches. It is essentially a watering place and exceptionally well provided with fine large living springs, there being eight of them within the limits of the corporation. One of these, Harrell spring, supplies all the water required for the Government Fish Hatchery. Within a short distance of the city are several other large springs, the waters of all of which, both in the city and without, being absolutely pure and free from mineral ingredients of any kind. The



IN THE PARK AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

supply for the city water works is drawn from the Elm Spring, distant about six miles.

Within the city is the famous Magnesia well, noted for its many curative properties. The water is highly recommended in the treatment of rheumatism, kidney troubles, skin and blood diseases. The demand for this water is great and large quantities are shipped to other parts of the state. The source of supply is an artesian well, having a very strong flow and being three hundred and eighty feet deep. The well is equipped with bath tubs and bathing pools. The mineral constituents of the water as determined by careful analysis are as follows:

ONE GALLON of WATER—Specific gravity 1.006; Temperature, 58° F.	
Sodium Carbonate.....	grains.....41.
Magnesium.....	".....26.
Potassium.....	".....7.
Calcium.....	".....8.
Sodium Sulphate.....	".....14.
Silica.....	".....1.
Lithia.....	".....Trace.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen cubic inches.....	".....0.35
Carbonic Acid Gas.....	".....2.3.

FRANK ZERR, Ph. G.

The U. S. Fish Hatchery is one of the many attractions of Neosho. This institution covers fourteen acres, and is divided in-

to numerous fish ponds separated from each other by gravel drive ways. The hatching house is a modern building especially constructed for the purpose and here the fish are hatched and transferred to the ponds.

Fishing for sport is extra good in the vicinity of Neosho. Hickory creek, a fine small spring-fed stream, is well supplied with game fish. It flows into Shoal creek, a beautiful clear stream, abounding in black bass, trout, blue cat, croppie, carp, goggle-eye, perch and other fishes. Indian, Lost and Buffalo creeks, distant about ten miles from Neosho, are also well stocked with game fish. Small game is abundant, and consists of turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, ducks and snipes in season.

The hotel accommodations are good and moderate in price. The Spring City Hotel is a fine modern two-story brick building with thirty-two rooms. The transient rate is \$2 per day, and weekly rates are furnished on application. The Central Hotel is also a brick building and has thirty rooms. The transient rate is \$1



MISSOURI GOBBLERS RAISED AT NEOSHO.

per day; the weekly rate, \$3.50 to \$4. The Southern Hotel and the McElhany House have thirty-two rooms each; rates \$1 to \$1.50

per day, and \$3.50 to \$4 per week. There are also several good boarding houses with rates at popular figures.



ON ELK RIVER, NEAR NOEL, MO.

NOEL, MISSOURI.

THIS attractive little village is in McDonald county, in the extreme southwest corner of the state. It is tucked away in a recess of the Ozark mountains at the confluence of Mill and Butler creeks with the Elk or Cowskin river. All of these are clear, beautiful mountain streams issuing from the Ozark range and are teeming with game fish. The village itself, as seen from the railroad car, is a pretty landscape view with a background of high, rocky bluffs and a bold rushing mountain stream in the foreground. The surrounding scenery is magnificent, and of the many scenic attractions, the "Narrows," a point where the river has cut through great bluffs of limestone, and where massive ledges of stone overhang the stream are perhaps the most conspicuous. The wagon road to Noel, meandering with the

stream, passes under these ledges, bordered on the one side by the immense overhanging rocks and on the other by the swiftly flowing Elk or Cowskin river with its clear, deep pools and sparkling rapids.

Noel has for many years been a favorite fishing resort in summer and an ideal hunting ground for quail and turkeys in winter. It is claimed that more black bass, channel catfish, perch and other game fish are taken from this stream by hook and rod than from any other stream in America. During the present year large artificial fish lakes, parks and other improvements are being made, which will increase the attractions already there. The City Hotel, with fifty rooms, is well equipped and good accommodations can be had for \$5.00 per week.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

SILOAM SPRINGS has about 3,500 inhabitants and lies at an altitude of 1,163 feet above sea level. It has several very good hotels, a college, a public school system of high order, and the usual complement of banks, stores, mills, churches, electric

light service, public water service incident to a town of its dimensions. It is a famous shipping point for fine fruits and poultry, and during 1901 it exported 233 car loads of apples, 6,000 crates of peaches, 5,000 crates of strawberries, 19,413 dozen of chickens and 83,200 cases of eggs, worth about \$500,000.

The scenery round about Siloam Springs is attractive in various ways, but its chief attraction is the abundance and purity of the waters of the numerous springs in and about the town. There are about twenty springs within the town, of which Twin Springs, Siloam and Seven Springs are esteemed as the most valuable. The Dripping Springs, some nine miles from town, are much visited owing to their surrounding scenic attractions. The water of the Siloam Springs is apparently a pure, cold, free stone water, but there are claimed for it, and quite numerously certified to, many permanent cures of chronic troubles, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, chronic catarrh, and liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea hay fever, etc.

From three to five miles to the south and east of Siloam Springs, winding its tortuous way through the rich valleys and high rocky bluffs, is the Illinois river, fed by innumerable springs



DRIPPING SPRINGS, NEAR SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

and small spring branches of pure clear water rushing over rapids and riffles, forming at intervals fine deep pools. The banks are well wooded and the stream is an ideal resort for the fisherman, and though there is no fish market in Siloam, the fisherman can nevertheless exhibit the results of his ingenuity and skill. Trout, black bass, blue cat, perch and other varieties of fish are plentiful, and as the stream is free from mosquitoes, the sport is entirely free from annoyances.

The hotel accommodations are good and consist of the Ewing House and Cottage Hotels, which have about twenty-five comfortable rooms each, the rates varying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. There are several other hotels and private houses where the rate is \$1.00 per day, and arrangements for the week can be made. For information concerning accommodations, etc., address the hotels or D. Zimmerman, Secretary Board of Trade, Siloam Springs, Ark.

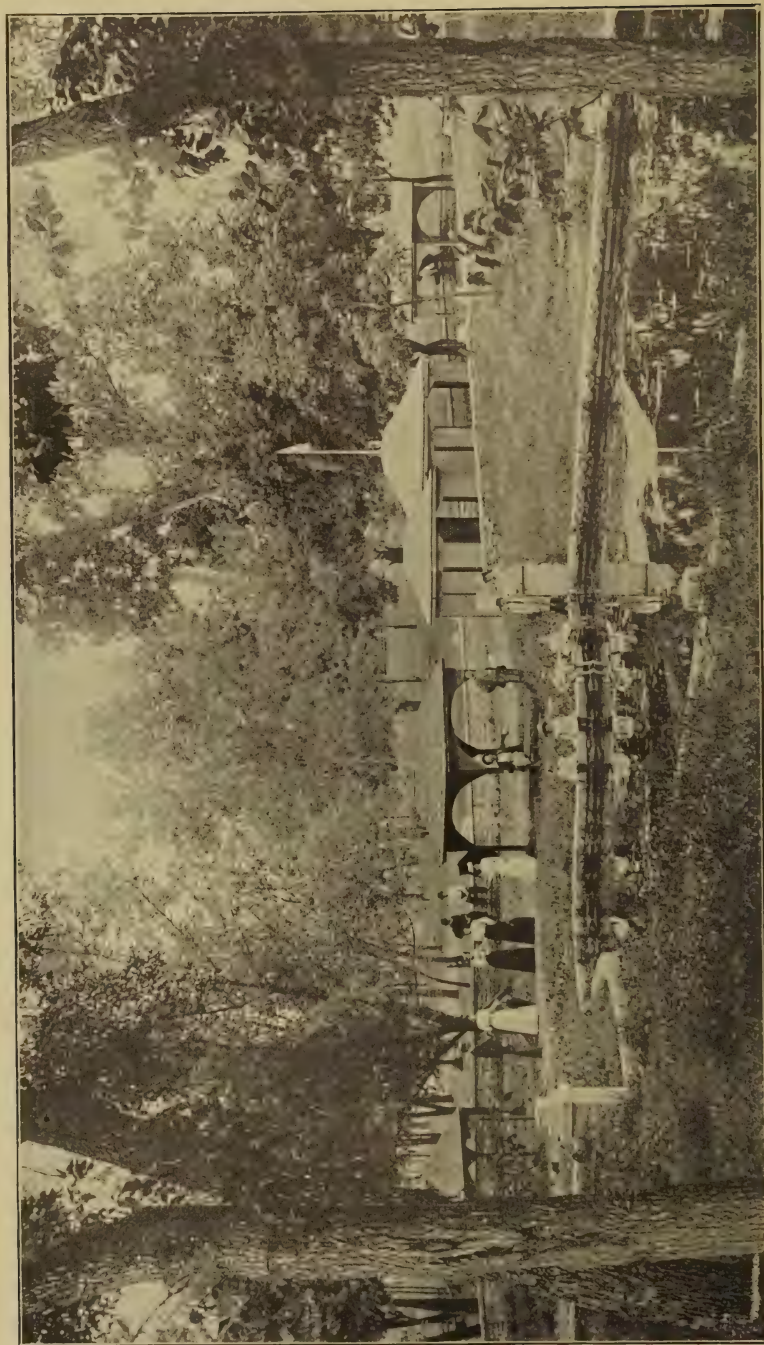


IN THE PARK AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

THIS locally famous health resort is situated in the northeast corner of Benton Co., Arkansas, a few miles south of the Missouri state line and is distant from Kansas City 205 miles. The immediate surroundings, owing to the somewhat hilly character

of the country, the numerous smaller water courses and the timber growth incident to the slopes of the Ozark range, are rather picturesque than otherwise. There is sufficient diversity in the landscape to entertain for a time at least the newcomer, who



SULPHUR SPRINGS PARK AND SPRINGS.

may be in search of either health or pleasure. The principal attraction will always be the benefits likely to be obtained from the use of the waters incident to the locality.

Springs are quite numerous and the waters of several are credited with highly curative properties. The most noted among them are

Chalybeate or Iron Spring.

Carrying carbonate of lime, magnesia, carbonic acid, soda and iron. Its waters are said to be beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and cases of general debility. The waters are credited with strong recuperative powers.

The Saline Spring.

Carries in solution and suspense sulphate of soda, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of magnesia, salts of lithia, stronthia, iron and carbon-

ic acid gas. The waters are credited with favorable action in cases of stomach catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism.

The White Sulphur Springs.

Contain a large percentage of sulphuretted hydrogen, together with soda, magnesia, iron and sulphate of lime, and are used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora, malaria, rheumatism, gout, tuberculosis, kidney troubles, etc.

The region in which Sulphur Springs is located is famous for its production of fruits, poultry and dairying and the getting of a good meal is considered an easy proposition. There are three hotels in the town, with a combined capacity of 100 guests, the rates varying from \$3.50 per week to \$7.00 per week, the transient rates being respectively \$1 and \$2 per day.



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.

WALDRON, ARKANSAS.

THE town of Waldron is in Scott county and is reached by railway via Heavener Junction on the K. C. S. Ry. Until spring, 1902, it was remote from railway transportation but is now readily accessible. Some years ago the Chalybeate mountain, some seven miles east of Waldron, was much visited for health and pleasure, but lacked transportation and accommodations. Those that went to the Chalybeate Springs, situated on the mountain, simply camped out during their stay. The springs flow a large stream of strong iron water all the year round and have no equal as an appetizer and cure for long standing stomach trouble. The springs are now within two miles of the new railroad and construction of suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors is now in contemplation. The climatic conditions

are all that can be desired. Some two miles below the springs is the Poteau river, which affords fish in abundance, such as mountain trout, blue cat, buffalo, etc. Turkeys, quail, deer, still abound and in the western part of the county are some bear, foxes, cats and wolves. The Fourche river, some twelve miles south of Waldron, is also a great stream for fish and is much visited during the summer months. The scenery of Scott county is varied and charming, much of it being mountainous.

The hotel accommodations at Waldron are ample and moderate in price. The Continental Hotel, 16 rooms; the Thompson House, 12 rooms and the Smith House, 8 rooms, are the principal hotels. Transient rates \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and by the week \$3.50 to \$5.00.



HUNTING SCENE ON POTEAU RIVER NEAR WALDRON, ARK.

MENA, ARKANSAS.



STANDING ROCK NEAR MENA, ARK.

MENA, a pretty little city of 3,000 inhabitants, in Polk Co., has in and surrounding it the physical conditions necessary for a health resort of the first class. The altitude is 1,500 feet above sea level, being well situated in the Ozark mountains, where springs are numerous and the waters run rapidly, leaving no stagnant pools to breed malaria and mosquitoes. The mountain breezes are crisp, pure and invigorating, and all year round the temperature is cool enough at night to make a blan-

ket desirable. The mountains surrounding Mena are wooded to their tops, affording pleasant scenic effects, and are full of fine springs of pure, soft, cold water. The mean temperature of Mena is 59 to 61 degrees. The noted Bethesda Springs, three miles south of Mena and fifty-three in number, have become well and favorably known for their curative properties. "The Poison Spring," so called by the old settlers, which yields an arsenical water, has a great reputation for cures of scrofula and blood diseases.

The streams within easy reach of Mena are well stocked with black bass, jack salmon, croppie, perch and other fish. The Ouachita, the Mountain Fork, Rolling Fork, Cossatot, Kiamichi and Boog Tugelo are all fine fishing streams, distant ten to fifteen miles. Deer, bear, wild turkeys and smaller game are still abundant.

The annual Polk county fair is held in a park of ten acres in the city of Mena. This park is being improved from year to year, and is now an attractive place, well shaded by forest trees and provided with a lake and a pavilion. The Mena Floriculture and Improvement Society has done much in the way of beautifying the little city by planting flowers and keeping the vacant lots clear of trash. Among the attractions in the vicinity of Mena is "Standing Rock," a wall of rock a yard wide, extending vertically some one hundred and fifty feet and covered with trailing vines.

The principal hotels are Hotel Mena, the National and Metropolitan. Information concerning rates per day and week may be obtained by addressing M. A. Stratton, Secretary Business Men's Club, Mena, Ark.

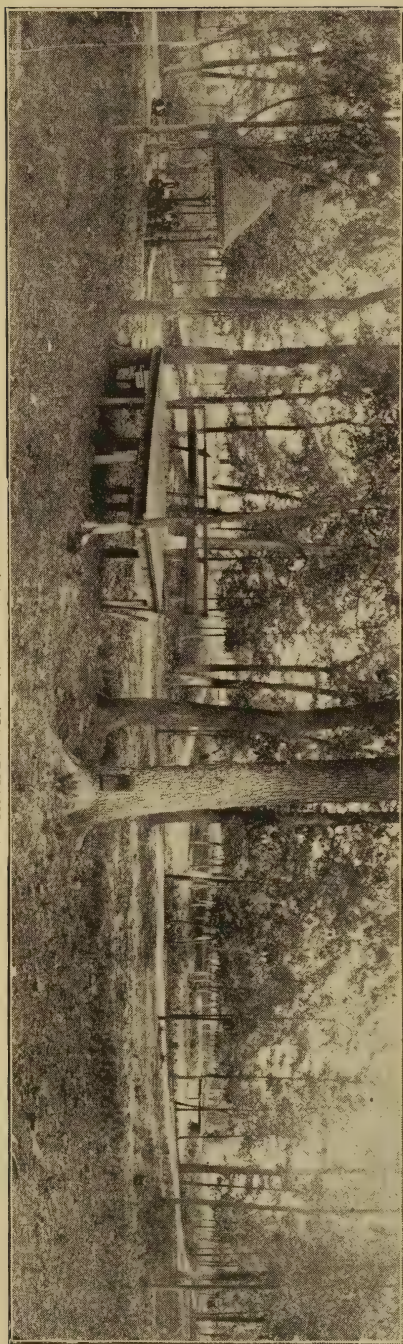
BAKER SPRINGS, ARK.

THESE famous sulphur springs were discovered half a century ago by a noted pioneer whose name they bear. They are situated on the northern line of Howard county, Arkansas, right in the heart of the most picturesque part of the mountains, at an elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and are reached by stage line from Wickes Station on the Kansas City Southern Railway, from which point they are distant twelve miles. Wickes Station is eighty miles north of Texarkana.

A number of citizens of Texarkana, recognizing the desirability of an inexpensive resort during the summer months, and impressed with the mountain scenery, the clear streams, cooling breezes, the refreshing, appetizing and invigorating waters of the springs, which furnish a natural tonic for nearly all ills that human flesh is heir to, and observing that the fishing in the streams is good and that the tuneless mosquito is absent, purchased the lands on which these springs are situated and expended a considerable sum in improving the springs, building cottages, bath houses and a well appointed and commodious hotel, capable of housing comfortably seventy people.

The rates for board and lodging are very moderate, and those who wish to rest and recuperate can do so at small expense. Board at Baker Springs, with room, \$1.00 per day; without room, 75 cents per day. Special rates to large families and reduced rates for children. Address Baker Springs Hotel, Wickes Station, Arkansas.

JANSSEN PARK AT MENA, ARKANSAS.



BOGG SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

ASCETIS P. O., ARKANSAS, VIA HATTON STATION.

BOGG Springs are about five miles from Hatton and seven miles from Janssen Stations, on the K. C. S. Ry., in Polk county. The country surrounding these springs is mountainous and affords much picturesque scenery. The locality is high and cool in summer. The four or five medicinal springs are noted for the cure of dropsy, Bright's disease of the kidneys, all other kidney troubles, indigestion, torpid liver, diabetes, sore eyes, and especially the cure of diseases peculiar to women. For many years these springs have

been visited during the summer months by hundreds of people, who, for the lack of accommodations, had to camp in the vicinity or seek private boarding and lodging places. There are now open to the public, the Bogg Springs Hotel, with twenty-four rooms, and a good private boarding house with ten rooms. The transient rate is \$1.00 per day and \$5.00 per week. Bogg Springs has three mails per week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the mail coming by way of Hatton Station, on the Kansas City Southern Railway.



THE ROAD ON MOUNT MENA, ARKANSAS.

GRANNIS, ARKANSAS.

FINE springs, some of which have splendid medicinal properties, are plentiful in this locality. Within four miles of

town are sulphur springs, which afford a sure cure for chronic constipation and ailments springing from this trouble. The water in



A RELIC OF ANCIENT ARKANSAW.

all this section of country, excepting a few medicinal springs, is pure, soft and cold. The scenery is magnificent and peculiar to a mountain country, changing from rolling river bluffs to precipitous mountain cliffs. The climate is delightful both in winter and in summer. Game, such as deer, turkey, quail, ducks, is abundant and occasionally a bear is found. Cossatot river is six

miles east of Grannis, Rolling Fork creek one and one half miles west and Robinson Fork, 5 miles west. All of them have game fish in abundance, consisting mainly of speckled trout, bass, perch, channel cat, buffalo, etc., etc.

The Grannis hotel has twelve rooms; rates \$1 per day and \$5 per week.

The Jackson House furnishes accommodations at the same rate.



A DAY'S TURKEY HUNT AT JANSSEN, ARK.

Ideal Gulf Coast Winter Resorts.



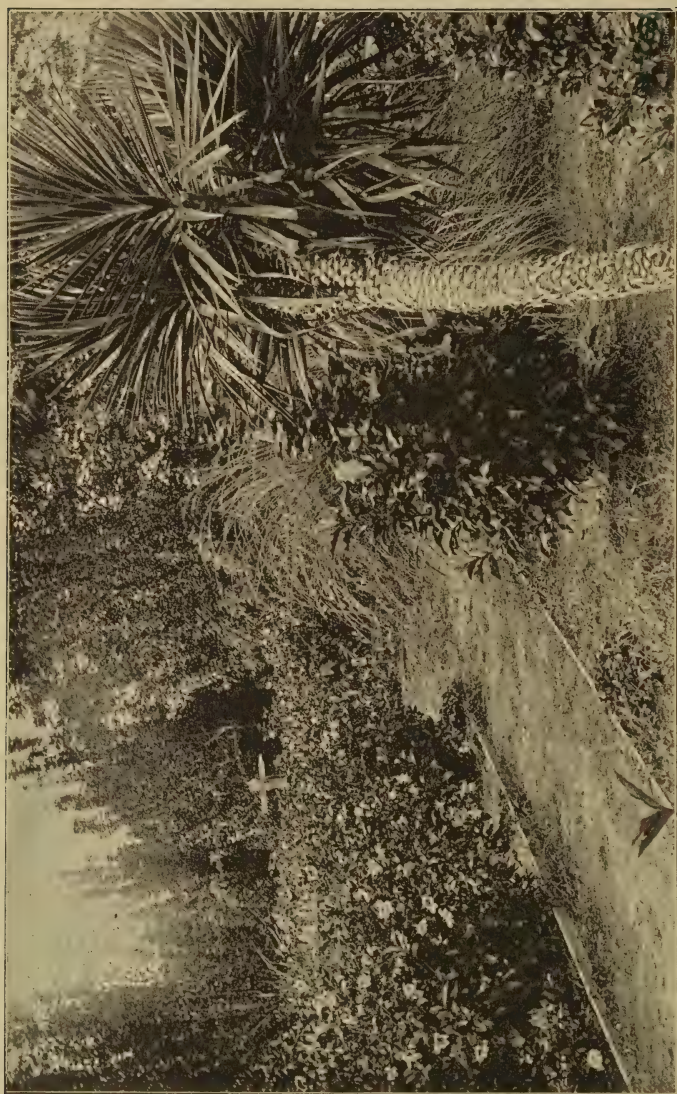
THE NECHES RIVER NEAR BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

THE wild goose is a wise bird, for it seems to know enough to come in out of the cold and sojourn, at least temporarily, where there is some comfort in the weather. The domestic variety is rarely accused of possessing a surfeit of wisdom, but its long association with mankind may entitle it to some commiseration on that score. Not all of us can afford to follow the example of the wild goose, but to some this privilege is granted, and to them comes the inquiry, "Where shall we go?"

People who seek a winter residence do so more from considerations of health and the search of pleasure than for serious business reasons. The local attractions of the proposed winter resort have therefore much to do with the choice of the location. The Gulf Coast recommends itself strongly to those who have spent a winter or two there previously. Among the many winter resorts

on or near the coast, Orange, Lake Charles, Beaumont and Port Arthur offer many attractions.

The climate of these towns even in mid-winter is balmy and spring-like. The thermometer rarely falls farther than twenty-four degrees above zero, though twice within forty years it has gone eight degrees lower. The great cold of the Northern States is unknown, and while the northern farmer is tunneling through snow drifts, the spring lambs of the Gulf Coast are gamboling on the green. It is an ideal climate for a delicate constitution, and open air exercise is possible nearly all winter. Of the places mentioned Lake Charles and Port Arthur are situated on large lakes, and Beaumont and Orange on navigable rivers, affording splendid opportunities for boating, rowing, sailing and aquatic sports of all descriptions.



WINTER GARDEN AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

PORT ARTHUR AND LAKE CHARLES,

BEAUMONT AND ORANGE.

THE cities, Port Arthur and Lake Charles, are situated, respectively, on Sabine Lake and Lake Charles, both magnificent sheets of water, affording the finest facilities for pleasure sailing trips, regatta and boat races anywhere on the Gulf of Mexico. Both lakes are practically land locked, of moderate depth, free from dangerous squalls and other inconveniences incident to the open sea. The city of Orange is on the Sabine River, and Beaumont on the Neches, both tributaries of Lake Sabine, which is navigated by vessels from both cities.

The number of winter tourists in the country is generally large enough to admit of social amenities, and the opportunities for diversion and entertainment are plentiful. Beaumont and Lake Charles have opera houses, Port Arthur has a pleasure pier running into the lake for over half a mile, and in addition to the lake bathing has also a fine natatorium. Pleasure boats are available at all of the towns. People on a migratory tour of the Gulf coast can reach Beaumont, Galveston, Orange, Houston from Port Arthur by rail or by water, and from Lake Charles can reach a number of flourishing inland towns in Louisiana.

To those who are fond of hunting and fishing, splendid opportunities are offered. From November until March vast numbers of ducks, geese and other water fowl make themselves at home in the lakes, rivers and bayous of the Gulf coast. Those who wish to vary the sport by going after larger game can ascend the

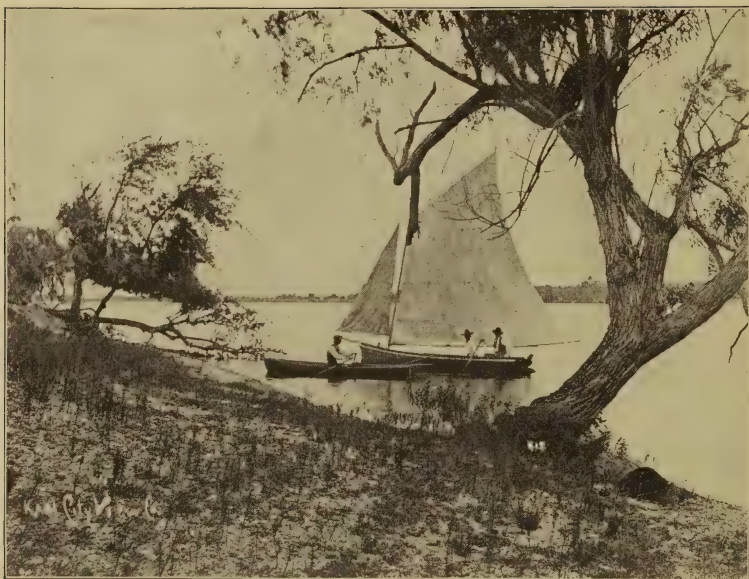
Neches or Sabine rivers by boat from Port Arthur, Beaumont or Orange, and hunt deer, turkeys, bears, catamounts, wild cats, opossums and other four-footers, in the dense pine forests and jungles along these streams, where the larger game is very abundant. A trip up the Calcasieu river from Lake Charles would bring the same results.

Fresh water and salt water fishes are present in countless numbers, ranging from the great alligator gar and tarpon of the salt water of Lake Sabine to the black bass in the rivers. The sport which furnishes unending excitement and brings the sportsman's nerve and skill to the highest test is the proper use of the rod and reel.

The hotel accommodations as a rule are very good, most of the hotels having all modern improvements. In Orange, Texas, is the new Holland hotel, with



BOATING ON LAKE SABINE.



SAILING NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NECHES RIVER, NEAR BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

one hundred rooms and all modern conveniences. This hotel is run on the European plan, the rates being \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. There are several other good hotels, which will accommodate an equal number of guests, at rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, American plan.

At Port Arthur the principal hotel is the Hotel Sabine, an elegant modern hotel, fitted especially for tourist travel. The rates are \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. The Lake View hotel rates are \$2.00 per day or \$10.00 per week. Rates at The Terminal and Iowa hotels are \$1 per day and \$5 and \$6 per week. There are also six boarding houses charging from \$3 to \$5 per week.

At Beaumont, Texas, the Oaks hotel is modern in its appointments and operated in good style. Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. There are several other hotels with rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

At Lake Charles, La., there are several commodious hotels and good private boarding houses where accommodations can be had at moderate figures. Information concerning same may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Lake Charles, La.



A CHANGE IN THE CUISINE.

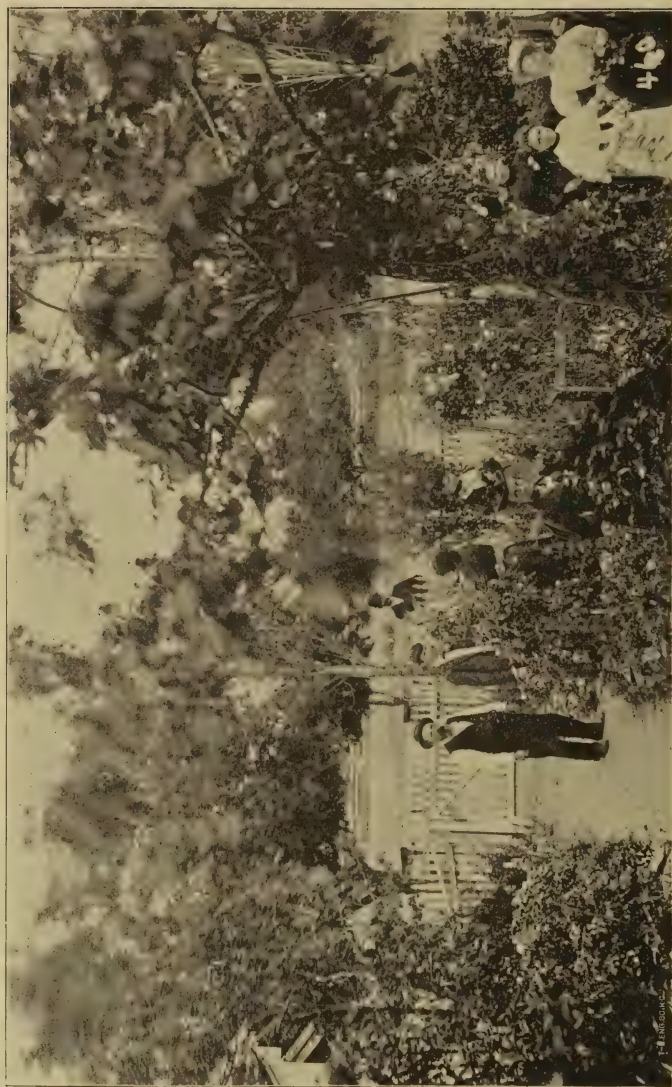
When the fall time am all ovah,
 An' hog killin' time fo'got;
 Takes mah gun from 'bove de do'way
 An' mah powdah ho'n an' shot;
 Wrops mah laigs an' feet in bu'lap
 Ties mah years up good an' tight,—
 Hit am ahly in de mo'nin
 An' de sta's am shinin' bright.

Been uh eatin' ol' hog bacon
 Twell ah almos' plum fo'got
 Dat de fines' stew uh goin'
 Am uh rabbit in de pot,
 Wanda's down tha' thoo' de clea'un'
 Roun' uh bresh pile, goin' slow—
 Boom! de ol' gun talk lak thunda',
 Mistuh Rabbit—he lie low.

Keep on watchin' and uh shootin'
 Twell mah game bag overflow,
 Den ah' tu'n back to'ds de cabin,
 Cross de field' an' thoo de snow.
 Hi, Mis' Johnsing, does yo' heah me?
 Wha' dat pot an' fryin' pan?
 Done tromped roun' dis whole dog county;
 Mek has'e now, an' feed dis man.

Got mah laigs mos' in the fiabplace,
 Soakin' in de blessed heat;
 One han' full uh smokin' co'n pone
 An mah plattah piled wif meat.
 Law me! dis am sho' good eatin',
 Mos' devo'ah bones an' all,
 Knows ah ain't been nigh so happy
 Sence dat 'possum 'way las' fall.

FRANK MARKWOOD.



AN AUTUMN SCENE AT BEAUMONT.

Fishing and Hunting on the W. C. S.



GAFFING A TARPON.

THE catching of a fish or several of them, when considered from a sportsman's point of view, resolves itself into a rather complicated affair. The first consideration is to find a place where there are some fish; next, to get a vacation to interview them; then the consideration of the cost of the trip and the accessories incident to the expedition. Figured from a financial point of view the fishes caught usually come high, compared with the market prices. If one figures in the good time had, the sport in most cases is considered worth the money.

Western Missouri abounds in good fishing streams, and among these the Elk or Cowskin river, which can be reached from Noel and Lanagan Station; the Neosho and Spring rivers near Neosho and Asbury are recommended by those familiar with the country. The U. S. fish hatchery is at Neosho, Mo., and many streams have been stocked with fine game fish. The fish most common in the streams are black bass, trout, croppie, perch, etc., etc.

In the Indian Territory good fishing is reported on the Black Fork near Thomasville and Barron Fork, near Barron Fork station.

In Arkansas good fishing streams are numerous, and black bass, trout, perch, croppie and other fish abound. The Illinois river near Siloam Springs, the Poteau near the station of the same name and the smaller streams near Mena, Ark., are favorably mentioned. Nearly all the mountain streams are reported full of fish, and one cannot well go amiss anywhere.

The Louisiana rivers and lakes are well and favorably known and there is good fishing in all of them. Caddo Lake and the numerous bayous of the Red, Neches and Sabine rivers are favorite resorts for local fishermen. Ananias, La., not far from Shreveport, La., situated on one of the lakes or bayous of Red river, is a famous fishing resort, and is headquarters of the Ananias club. There is also a fishing club at Lanagan, Mo.

The real thing in the way of fishing sport is, however, according to tradition and evidence, at



TWO LOUISIANA NATIVES.



REEL AND ROD PRODUCTS OF SABINE LAKE.

THE ENDORSEMENT

Port Arthur, Texas. The man who has once struggled with a fifty pound tarpon and won will care little after that to waste valuable time on a three-pound bass.

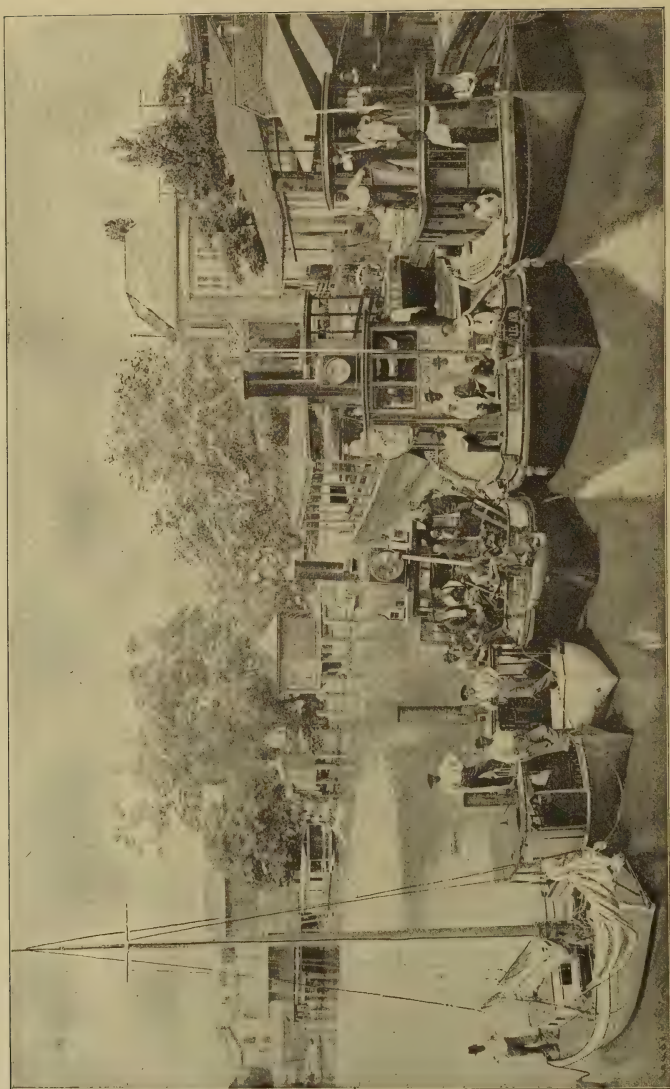
The season for the man with the gun comes somewhat later in the year.

When the corn has ripened and the cotton bales appear on the railroad platforms and the leaves of the sweet gum, maple and the oak turn red and yellow, the water fowl in the extreme north begin to trim their feathers and make ready for their southern flight. The pious fisherman has reverently laid away his rod and fishing tackle and has given to his admiring friends his last truthful account of the last fishing expedition. The ducks, geese and brants feel the approach of the icy blasts, the flurries of snow cover the berries growing under the Arctic sun, and the ardent sportsman as well as the sordid pothunter clean and oil their guns and look skyward for indications of the coming swarms. In most states the game laws have been relaxed for a few months and the sport or murder may now begin. The stay-at-home birds have had a few months respite during the breeding season and in numbers have held their own. The four-footers, protected and outlawed, which may have escaped destruction the previous season are ready to run the gauntlet again. The fish in the northern waters have now their period of rest and will not appear on the docket again until next June.

The furred animals common to Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and thence southward almost to the Gulf are the deer, black bear, raccoon, opossum, fox, wolf, wild cat, minx, lynx, catamount, otter, beaver, rabbit and several varieties of squirrels. These in accordance with local conditions are more plentiful in some local-



A DAY'S DUCK SHOOTING AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.



PLEASURE BOATS AT ORANGE, TEXAS.



Ten and one-third feet of alligator gar caught with rod and reel, Port Arthur, Texas.

ities than in others. Most of them are denizens of the woods, and the abundance or scarcity of timber sets a limit to their numbers.

Feathered game is very abundant throughout the entire region; varying, of course, with the season and local attractions. Quail, plover and doves are found almost everywhere. Prairie chickens and grouse are rarely seen in Louisiana or Texas, though they are frequently found in Kansas and the Indian Territory. They haunt the open prairie, but will enter the wheat or other grain stubble. Wild geese usually take to the grain fields near water. Snipes, brants and the several varieties of ducks, curlew and other water fowls are found in season at almost any place where there is water, but make themselves at home by millions in the rivers, bayous, lakes and marshes near the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and Texas.

There is considerable variance in the game laws of the different states. A synopsis of these will be found in the latter part of this book.

FISHING AND HUNTING PLACES.

Merwin, Mo.—58 miles from Kansas City.

Amsterdam, Mo.—62 miles from Kansas City.

Amoret, Mo.—68 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Merwin—Moreley House, Cottage Hotel; rates \$1 and \$1.50 per day; \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week.

Plenty of quail and rabbits, some squirrel and ducks and geese in season. Good bass fishing in Sugar Creek and Marais des Cygne Rivers near by. Good hotels and livery stables.

Hume, Mo.—80 miles from Kansas City.

Stotesbury, Mo.—89 miles from Kansas City.

Swarts, Mo.—105 miles from Kansas City.

Oskaloosa, Mo.—112 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels—Stotesbury, Hoover House, Allan House, 10 rooms each; \$1 per day.

Very few quail at Hume. Good quail shooting at Stotesbury; occasionally some prairie chickens. Quail, rabbits and squirrels plenti-

ful at Swarts; in October and November some ducks. Quail and rabbits quite numerous at Oskaloosa.

Asbury, Mo.—140 miles from Kansas City.

Stults Hotel, 16 rooms; rate \$1 per day, \$3.50 per week.

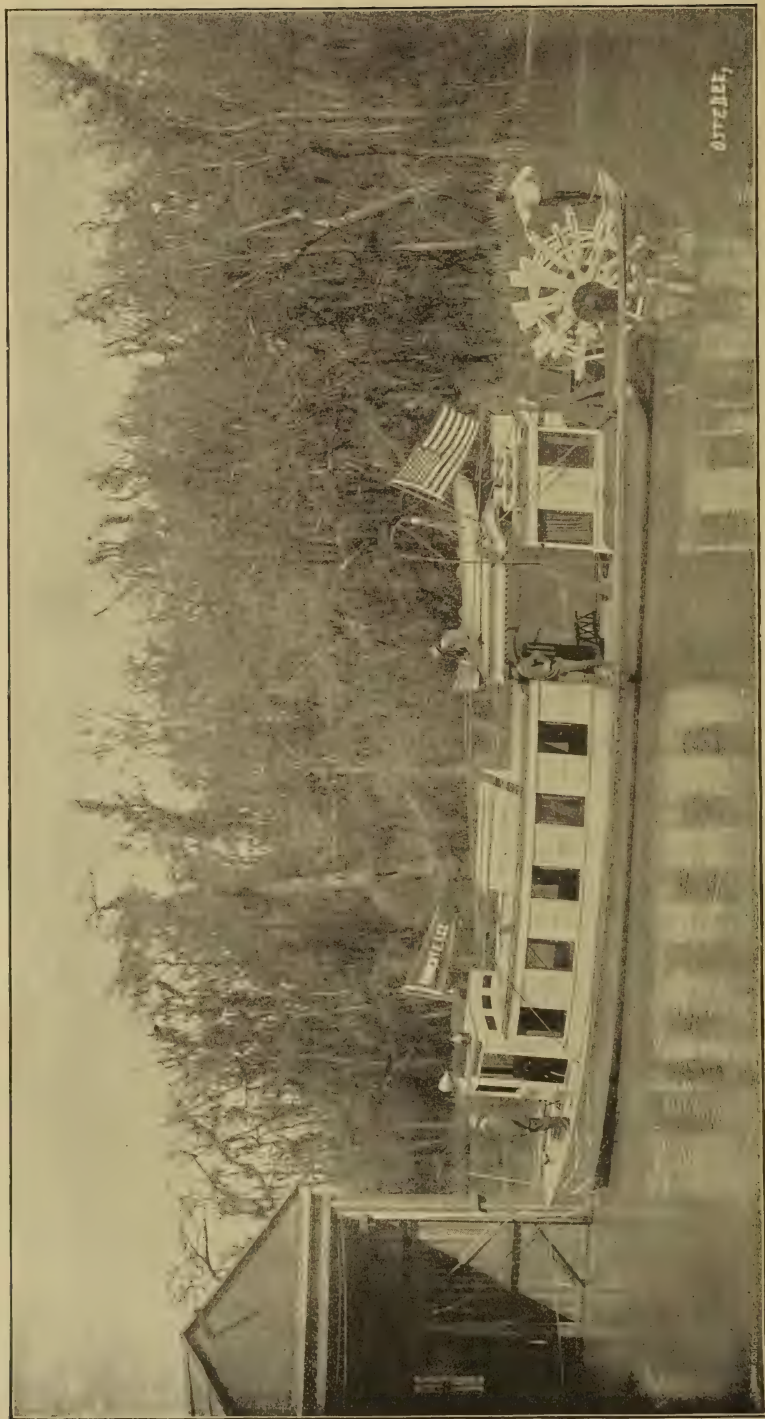
There is little to hunt except quail and wild ducks during the winter season. In Spring River, which has been liberally stocked by the United States hatcheries at Neosho, with fine game fish, there is an abundance of bass, redhorse, croppie, rainbow trout, buffalo and channel catfish.

Joplin, Mo.—155 miles from Kansas City.

Neosho, Mo.—174 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Joplin—Keystone, 150 rooms; Joplin, 65 rooms; Clarketon, 50 rooms; Burnette, 64 rooms; Forney, 35 rooms; Stevens, 32 rooms. The first three hotels, \$2 to \$3 per day. Clarketon, \$10.50 per week. The others \$1.25 per day; \$6 per week.

Hotels, Neosho—Spring City, 34 rooms; rate \$2 per day; \$10.50 per week. Central, Southern and St. James Hotels, 50 rooms together; rate \$1 per day; \$4 per week.



A NECHES RIVER PLEASURE CRAFT.

No game in the vicinity of either points, except of quail and rabbits and not enough of these to warrant coming here to hunt. Shoal Creek near Neosho abounds in black bass, trout, croppie and other game fish.

Goodman, Mo.—185 miles from Kansas City.

Lanagan, Mo.—195 miles from Kansas City.

Noel, Mo.—200 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Goodman—Goodman House, 11 rooms; rate \$1 per day; \$3.50 per week.

Hotels, Lanagan—Ozark Hotel, 11 rooms; \$1 per day; \$3.50 per week.

Hotels, Noel—City Hotel, 16 rooms; rate \$1.25 per day; \$5 per week.

Plenty of quail, some squirrels, a few wild turkeys, but no larger game. In Indian Creek and at Elk River, commonly known as "Cow-skin River," jack salmon, black bass, rainbow trout, croppie are very plentiful. These places have been favorite fishing resorts for many years. Livery and boating accommodations at moderate rates.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—205 miles from Kansas City.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—229 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Sulphur Springs—Park Hotel, 25 rooms; Sulphur Springs Hotel, 8 rooms; rate \$2 per day; \$7 per week.

Hotels, Siloam Springs—Ewing House, Cottage Hotel, 50 and 26 rooms; rates \$2 per day. Hotel Ford \$1 to 2 per day.

A few quail, rabbits, squirrels and turkeys. None very plentiful near Sulphur Springs. Near Siloam Springs, within two miles of Indian Territory, wild turkeys, deer and smaller game are abundant. Permit necessary to hunt in the Territory. Good fishing in the Illinois River within easy reach of both places. Hotel accommodations very good and rates moderate.

Stilwell, I. T.—258 miles from Kansas City.

Bunch, I. T.—271 miles from Kansas City.

Gans, I. T.—299 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Stilwell—Southwestern, 26 rooms; \$2 per day. Gree-son, Home and Washam Hotel, \$1 per day.

All three places in the Cherokee nation. Squirrels, quail and small game very plentiful. Wild turkeys in the hills near Gans. Turkeys

and deer near Stilwell and Bunch. Excellent fishing in Sallisaw Creek and Illinois River near Gans, and Sallisaw Creek near Bunch. Permit required to hunt, which usually can be obtained from United States Indian agent at Muscogee, I. T. Teams and vehicles, as well as guides can be engaged at the railway stations. Hotel accommodations good.

Redland, I. T.—306 miles from Kansas City.

Poteau, I. T.—326 miles from Kansas City.

Redland—Kelly House, 10 rooms; \$1 per day; \$3.50 per week.

Poteau—Howell Hotel, 24 rooms; \$2 per day. Hotel Eastern, \$1.50 per day. Lawson, Daniels, Armstrong, Emerson Hotels, \$1 per day.

An abundance of small game such as quail, rabbits, squirrels and a few wild turkeys at Redland. Sturgeon, trout, buffalo and gars in Arkansas River. One hundred pound catfish frequently caught. At Poteau squirrels, quails, ducks and wild turkeys are abundant. Best season for them is October and November. Permit necessary. Fishing fairly good. Good duck shooting at Junction Lake, one mile north; at Long Lake, three miles south; at Island two and one-half miles southeast. Poteau River encircles town about one mile distant. Accommodations are good. Fine scenery within three to ten miles.

Rich Mountain, Ark.—367 miles from Kansas City.

Bear, deer and wild turkey in considerable number in the autumn and winter months. Last winter, 1901, several deer were killed within half a mile of this station. Fishing is good, perch, bass and catfish and other kinds being plentiful. The United States Fish Commission has agreed to stock our mountain streams very soon with a superior grade of fish.

Mena, Ark.—380 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels—Mena. National, Metropolitan, 25 rooms each; rate \$2 per day. Commercial, Southern and Cottage Home, 20 rooms each; rate \$1 per day; \$4 per week.

From 10 to 25 miles east and west of Mena are some of the best hunting grounds in the state, there being an abundance of deer, bear, wild turkey and smaller game. The waters of the Washita, Mountain Fork, Rolling Fork Cossatot, Kiamish, Boog Tugelo, all fine fishing streams are well stocked with bass, jack salmon, croppie, perch and others of the best varieties of game fish.

Hatfield, Ark.—392 miles from Kansas City.

Star Hotel, 9 rooms; \$1.50 per day; \$3.50 per week.

Deer, turkey in large numbers also some bear. Small game, such

as quail and squirrel very plentiful. The best place to hunt west is in the Indian Territory and it is necessary for parties going there to have a permit. About 10 miles east of here turkey and deer can be found. Teams and guides can be secured here at reasonable rates. The open season for deer is August 1st to February 1st; for quail from October 1st to March 1st.

Grannis, Ark.—413 miles from Kansas City.

Horatio, Ark.—441 miles from Kansas City.

Ravanna, Ark.—512 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels—Grannis Hotel, 12 rooms; \$1 per day; \$5 per week.



AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT ON SABINE LAKE, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

Hotels, Horatio—Neal Hotel, 20 rooms, \$2 per day. City Hotel, 14 rooms, \$1 per day; \$4.50 per week.

Considerable large game west of Grannis in the Choctaw nation. Permit necessary to hunt these. Some deer and turkey between Grannis and Indian Territory line. Quail in unlimited numbers within a mile of Grannis. There is splendid deer, turkey and quail shooting near Horatio, Arkansas. Bear are also encountered. Quail and squirrels in abundance. Old River and Little River, about two miles from Horatio are teeming with game fish. At Ravanna, Ark., quail, squirrels, wild turkeys and ducks are plentiful. Raccoons, opossums, catamounts wild cats, etc., are likewise abundant. The hunting of the gray fox is however considered the leading sport in this region. Fishing is very good here.

Janssen Station, Vandervoort P. O., Ark.—402 miles from Kansas City.

Pine Knot Tavern, Janssen Hotel, 15 rooms each; \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 per week.

The country near Janssen is semi-mountainous, with open timber and many clear mountain springs and brooks. Wild turkeys are almost as numerous as quail on the Kansas prairies, and deer are plentiful in the more hilly parts. In the bottom lands are thousands of squirrels. Mountain Fork River is a beautiful swift running mountain stream and abounds with trout, channel cat and buffalo. The weather during the fall and winter months is particularly fine. Snow seldom falls before the holidays, and ice an inch thick is something very unusual. Hunting parties can secure the services of native deer and turkey hunters who are thoroughly acquainted with the country and the game resources.

Texarkana, Texas.—488 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels—Huckins House, Cosmopolitan Hotel; \$2 to \$2.50 per day; \$10 to \$17.50 per week.

Deer and turkeys, as well as foxes, wild cats and wolves are still

to be found in the forests convenient to town. Quail are very abundant. Excellent fishing can be had in Sulphur River ten miles south, and in Red River ten miles north.

Mooringsport, La.—539 miles from Kansas City.

Fly Hotel, 6 rooms; \$2 per day.

There is an abundance of bear, deer, turkey and other larger game in this vicinity. Mooringsport is on Caddo Lake where millions of water fowl congregate during the winter months. Fishing extra good. Accommodations good and rates very moderate.

Shreveport, La.—558 miles from Kansas City.

Caddo Hotel, 175 rooms; Inn Hotel, 100 rooms; Phoenix Hotel, 75 rooms; rates \$2 to 3 per day; \$15 per week. Serwich, Cotton Exchange and Saenger Hotel, European plan.

Deer can be found within fifteen miles of this city. Quail and small game are very abundant. The country in the neighborhood of Shreveport abounds in bayous and sloughs which are literally alive with fish. White perch, rock bass, lake trout and the blue channel catfish are found in great numbers, mostly taken with live minnows, Pan fish, sun perch and goggle eye are with us in their countless millions. During the autumn and winter months the several bayous, lakes and sloughs are swarming with water fowls.

Mansfield, La.—591 miles from Kansas City.

Many, La.—633 miles from Kansas City.

Leesville, La.—688 miles from Kansas City.

Hotels, Many—Sabine Hotel, 10 rooms; \$2 per day; \$5 per week. Commercial, 8 rooms; \$1 per day; \$4 per week.

Hotels, Leesville—Gillis, 12 rooms; Vernon, 14 rooms; Central, 8 rooms; rates \$2 per day; \$10 per week.

The above named places, all of them county seats, are situated in the heavy pine forests skirting the Sabine River. Deer and other large game are found in abundance, while the numerous streams, bayous and lakes are alive with water fowls. All the streams are

full of fish of various kinds. Good accommodations can be had at all the places mentioned.

Baumont, Tex.—766 miles from Kansas City.

Oaks Hotel; rate \$2 to \$3 per day.

In the dense pine forests and thickets of the Neches and Sabine Rivers deer, panthers and other large game exist in great numbers. Wild turkeys and squirrels are very plentiful, and of quail there is an abundance. During the autumn and winter months water fowls abound in countless numbers. The alligator, common to the waters of the Neches and Sabine Rivers, also furnishes considerable sport.

Port Arthur, Tex.—786 miles from Kansas City.

Lake Charles, La.—741 miles from Kansas City.

Hotel Sabine, Port Arthur; rates \$3 to \$4 per day. Lake View Hotel, \$2 per day; \$10 per week. Terminal and Iowa Hotels, \$1 per day and \$6 per week.

Lake Sabine, Calcasieu Lake, Lake Charles, the numerous bayous and rivers emptying into them, and the salt marshes along the coast constitute the winter resort of the myriads of ducks, geese, brant, curlew, herons, pelicans, snipe and other water fowls that have left the frozen north behind them in search of winter feeding grounds. From October to April they move about in countless swarms of thousands and are found in every pool or water hole and in the rice fields. Of four-footed game, there is very little except in the thickets and jungles of the Sabine and Neches where large game is abundant. Of land birds there is a plentitude, and quail, plover, pheasants, etc. are within easy reach of either Port Arthur or Lake Charles.

Every one likes to fish. It is a sedentary sport combined with a sufficiency of excitement to make it desirable. It is less exhausting than poker, say some experts, and

more enlivening than casino. Of course there is fishing and fishing. A complaisant angler of less than mediocre talent, may take a clothes line, a hunk of beef from the neck, a hook from a trace chain and try conclusions with a catfish in either the Neches or Sabine Rivers. It is only a question of main strength. Granted the line is strong enough, the heavier weight will pull the lighter.

The man who labors under the delusion that he knows all about fishing, worth knowing, and gets himself photographed with a string of one to three pound bass, should by all means visit Port Arthur and perfect his much neglected piscatorial education. The king of game fishes in Sabine lake and along the coast is the silver tarpon. He is abundant, is always hungry and never gives up without a fight and a good one.

Main strength on the part of the angler counts for nothing. The landing of a tarpon is the highest test of nerve, skill, patience and endurance on part of the angler, and the successful one will remember his struggle with this fighter of the deep long thereafter. He will have plenty of entertainment and will never fully know what a rod and reel are good for until he catches one. The lakes and the passes are full of salt and fresh water fish in the greatest variety. The less energetic angler can have his sport with the sea trout, which put up a fine fight and are found close inshore, and a large gar will occasionally give him all the fun he wants. Herrings, mullet, sting rays, sea cat, trout, flounders and other edible and game fish abound in the lakes, and a few miles out in the Gulf there is a plentitude of Menhaden, red fish, pompano, red snappers, sharks, tarpons and other fish. Boats and expert boatmen can be engaged at any of these points at moderate rates.

GAME AND FISHING LAWS

OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

MISSOURI.

1897 Session Laws Missouri.

Deer. For the purpose of preventing the extinction of the species, it is unlawful to kill any doe within five years after the passage of this act.

It is unlawful to kill any deer in the state of Missouri under one year of age. It is unlawful to kill any deer of any age between the first day of January and the first day of October in each year.

Birds. It is unlawful to kill any wild song bird or insectivorous bird at any season of the year, or to disturb, rob or destroy the nests of such birds or take therefrom any egg or eggs. It is unlawful to kill any wild turkey, pinnated grouse (commonly called prairie chicken) or ruffled grouse (commonly called pheasant or partridge), or any quail (sometimes called Virginia partridge), between January the first and November the first of each year, or any woodcock, turtle dove, meadow lark or plover, between January the first and August the first in each year. And it is further declared unlawful at any time or season to catch, take or injure, by means of nets, traps, pens or pits or other device, any kind of game as herein described, within this state; and every person who shall kill any wild duck between the first day of April and the first day of October, or who shall ensnare, trap or kill by means of any explosive, any wild goose or duck, or who shall shoot or kill the same between sunset and sunrise by means of gunpowder or other explosives of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any person who shall ensnare, trap or net wild geese or ducks on his own premises for his own use. It shall also be unlawful for any person to place, erect or maintain, or cause to be placed, erected or maintained, in any of the waters of this state, or in front of the mouth of any stream, slough or bayou, any seine, net, gil-net, trammel-net, wing-net, bag-weir, brush-drag, fish trap or fish-dam or other device for catching fish, nor by any such means shall take or catch any fish in any of the waters of this state. And any persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00.

If any agent or servant of any railroad company, express company, steamboat or other common carrier, or private individual, have or receive for transportation or carriage, or for any other purpose, any of the birds or game hereinbefore mentioned, during the season when the catching, killing or injuring the same is prohibited, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

KANSAS.

GROUSE, PRAIRIE CHICKEN, QUAIL.

Open season, October and November.

OTHER BIRDS.—It is unlawful at any time to hunt, kill or trap any blue birds, blue jays, meadow larks, mocking birds, orioles, pheasants, red birds, robins, thrushes, turtle doves or yellow hammers, except that the owner of an orchard may at any time shoot blue jays, orioles or yellow hammers.

Shipment, barter or sale of any protected bird or birds is prohibited.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Game Cannot Be Shipped Out of the Territory.

No special permission is required to catch fish in Indian Territory, nor is there any prohibition against shipping fish to points outside, but **PARTIES DESIRING TO HUNT OVER THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES MUST, IN EACH CASE, PROCURE A WRITTEN PERMIT FROM THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AT MUSCOGEE, I. T.** No fee is exacted for these permits, which are issued at the Indian Agent's discretion, to persons who intend to hunt for sport only. Any person (except Indians) without this special permit from the Indian Agent, who hunts, traps, destroys or takes any game or peltries, except for subsistence, will forfeit all guns, ammunition, traps, skins or pelts in his possession, and is also liable to a \$500.00 fine.

ARKANSAS.

A tax of \$25.00 is imposed on non-resident hunters, fishermen or trappers.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Deer: Close season February 1st to August 1st.

Prairie Chicken or Pinnated Grouse: Close season February 1st to September 1st.

Quail or Virginia Partridge: Close season March 1st to October 1st.

Wild Turkeys: Close season May 1st to September 1st. A fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$10.00 shall be imposed by any Justice of the Peace or court of competent jurisdiction upon conviction of any person violating this act.

Wild English Pheasants, Wild Chinese Pheasants: Unlawful to kill or injure until April 1st, 1904. Penalty of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$100.00 for each offense.

Camping and fire-hunting are forbidden in Desha county (on Arkansas City branch of St. L., I. M. & So. Ry.) and in Miller and Lafayette counties, which are on and east of THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN'S line, from a point just south of Ogden, Ark., to Ravanna, Ark., inclusive. This does not affect points on this line in Texas which are between Ogden and Ravanna.

In Cross, Crittenden and Mississippi counties (which are located east of and on the line of the St. L. S. W. Ry., Brinkley on the south to Gilkerson on the north, inclusive) it is unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with intent to catch, kill or injure, or for pleasure, sport or pastime, any wild buck, deer, doe or fawn, with hounds or other dogs, or to discharge firearms after sundown with intent to kill or injure or frighten any aquatic fowls on the lakes or other water courses in these counties.

Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00 for each offense.

SHIPMENT OF GAME—It is unlawful for any common carrier or individual to carry as freight or otherwise any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, either within or without this state, for term ending April 12th, 1901.

Any common carrier or individual who shall violate the preceding section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00 for each pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, which they shall ship or carry, as above specified in this Act, either dead or alive.

That all game and fish, except fish in private ponds, found in the limits of this state, be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of the state; and the hunting, killing and catching of same is declared to be a privilege. It shall be lawful to export from any part of this state, beavers, opossums, hares or rabbits, ground hogs or woodchucks, raccoons, squirrels, snipes or plover, ducks and geese, when shipped openly.

It is unlawful for any person, persons or corporation, to own, control, use or construct in any rivers or creeks in this state any fish traps for the purpose of catching fish. Fines not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50. Thirty-nine counties are exempt from this law, which, however, applies to all the counties on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

It is unlawful for any person to export any fish or game from this state until April 12th, 1901, and any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined, upon conviction, in any amount not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00; provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to cat fish or buffalo fish caught in any of the waters of Mississippi, Crittenden, St. Francis, Poinsett, Jackson, Phillips, Desha, Chicot, Lincoln, Prairie, Craighead, Green, Clay, Ashley, Cross, Marion, Jefferson, Lafayette, Hempstead, Miller, Little River, Independence, Columbia, Faulkner, Calhoun, Pope, Clark, Woodruff, Randolph, Ouachita, Lawrence, Lee, Drew, Union, Sevier, Boone, Lonoke, Parry, Madison, Newton, Searcy, Fulton, Washington, Sebastian, Montgomery, Carroll, Howard and Yell counties.

It is unlawful for any railroad company, steamboat, or express company or any other common carrier to take for carriage any fish or game consigned to points beyond the limits of this state.

All such common carriers may refuse to receive any package which they may suppose contains fish or game designed for export, and may cause said package to be opened, or may satisfy themselves in any other way that said packages do not contain game or fish.

Any common carrier violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00.

Any violation of this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the state of Arkansas, and one-half of the fine shall be paid into the county treasury as other fines are required to be paid, and the other half shall go to the informer.

LOUISIANA.

Idlers, vagrants, pot hunters or professional hunters not allowed to kill, catch, pursue or be in the possession of any game, or to establish themselves for that purpose on public or vacant ground. Snaring, trapping or netting is unlawful. This section does not apply to residents of the state of Louisiana.

DEER. Close season March 1st to October 1st.

It is unlawful in this state to catch, kill or pursue with such intent any wild duck, wild turkey, dove, quail, partridge or pheasant, or having the same in possession after same has been killed or caught between the dates named in this Act.

No person shall catch, kill or pursue, with such intent, or have in his possession after the same has been caught or killed, any whippoorwill, oriole, bluebird, swallow, nighthawk, mocking bird or red bird, except for domesticating purposes, and except when same shall be destructive to the fruit or grain crop.

The season for shooting wild ducks shall open on the first day of September and close on the first day of April of each year, provided that the season for hunting, shooting and killing the blue wing teal duck shall open on August first and close May first of each year.

The season for hunting, shooting and killing wild turkey shall open on the first day of October and close on the first day of May of each year.

The season for hunting and shooting dove, quail, partridges and pheasants, shall open on the first day of October and close on the first day of March of each year.

No person shall rob or destroy the nests or eggs of any of the above named birds whatsoever.

It shall be unlawful for any person to expose or offer for sale or to have in his possession any wood or blue wing teal duck between the first day of May and the first day of August of each year, the mallard, canvas back and all other species of wild duck, between the first day of April and the first day of September of each year; any wild turkey between the first day of May and the first day of October of each year; or any dove, wild partridge, quail or pheasant, between the first day of March and the first day of October of each year.

It shall be unlawful to catch or take by snare, trap or net, any of the birds enumerated in Section 1 of this Act, at any time or season of the year; provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to persons catching game on their own premises.

It shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Courts throughout the state to charge the grand juries as to the provisions of this law at the opening of each session of the Criminal Court, and any person or persons violating any of the above provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, pay costs of prosecution and a fine not to exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the parish jail not to exceed sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each separate offense.

TEXAS.

Ducks and Geese. No game laws protecting same.

Deer. Close season, January 20th to October 1st.

Prairie Chicken or Pinnated Grouse. Close season, March 1st to August 1st.

Quail or Partridges. Close season, April 1st to October 1st.

Wild Turkey. Close season, May 15th to September 1st.

Other Birds. Unlawful to kill or injure mocking birds, whippoorwill, night hawk, bluebird, redbird, finch, thrush, linnet, wren, martin, swallow, bobolink, catbird, nonpareil, scissor tail, sparrow, buzzard or carrion crow.

Exemptions.

Cass County. No game laws at all protecting game or fish.

Bowie County. Exempt from above game laws, excepting deer and wild turkey, which are protected.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A.

Excursion Rates to K. C. S. Resorts.

Excursion Rates to Siloam and Sulphur Springs.

Round trip tickets to Siloam and Sulphur Springs, limited to 90 days from date of sale, are on sale daily the year round from all points on the Port Arthur Route; also from nearly all points on other lines in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin at very low rates.

From June 15th to Sept. 30th, 1902, round trip tickets are on sale from all points in Texas and from points on K. C. S. in Louisiana at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with final limit of Oct. 31st, 1902.

Summer Excursions to Mena, Ark.

From June 15th to Sept. 30th, 1902, round trip tickets to Mena are on sale daily with final limit of Oct. 31st, 1902, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 from nearly all points in Texas, and from all points on K. C. S. in Louisiana.

Excursion Rates to All Points on Port Arthur Route.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, June to October, 1902, inclusive, round trip Homeseekers' tickets, limited to 21 days from date of sale, at rate of only \$2.00 more than the regular one way rate, are in effect to all points on the Port Arthur Route (except between Kansas City and Cleveland, and between Swartz and Joplin, inclusive) from nearly all points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North and South Dakotas.

The Homeseekers' tickets are good for stop overs on going trip at all points en route south of Cleveland, Mo.

Winter Tourist Rates.

Winter tourist tickets to Lake Charles, La., and Port Arthur, Texas, are usually on sale Nov. 1st to April 30th following, with final limit of June 1st, at very low rates, with liberal stop over privileges, from Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Free Side Trips.

Free side trips, Spiro to Ft. Smith, De Quincey to Lake Charles and Beaumont to Port Arthur, are granted en route on certain conditions, to holders of round trip Homeseekers' tickets, Winter Tourist tickets, also on tourist tickets to California and Mexican points via Port Arthur Route.

Special Side Trip to Waldron, Ark.

Passengers holding Winter Tourist or Homeseeker tickets to points on or via the Port Arthur Route to points south of Heavener, I. T., can secure round trip tickets from Heavener, I. T., to Waldron, Ark., via Arkansas Western Ry. at one fare for round trip.

If you contemplate a business or pleasure trip to points on or near to the Port Arthur Route, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo., for information regarding through rates, routes and connections.

HOTEL REGISTER OF THE K. C. S. RAILWAY.

Missouri.

Kansas City } **Blossom House.** Popular rates.
 } **New Coates House.** 350 rooms; American plan, \$2 50 to \$5.00;
 } European plan, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Interstate Hotel Co.
 } **Centropolis Hotel.** Popular rates.
 } **Midland Hotel.** European plan, \$1.50 per day up. Grand Ave-
 } nue Hotel Co.

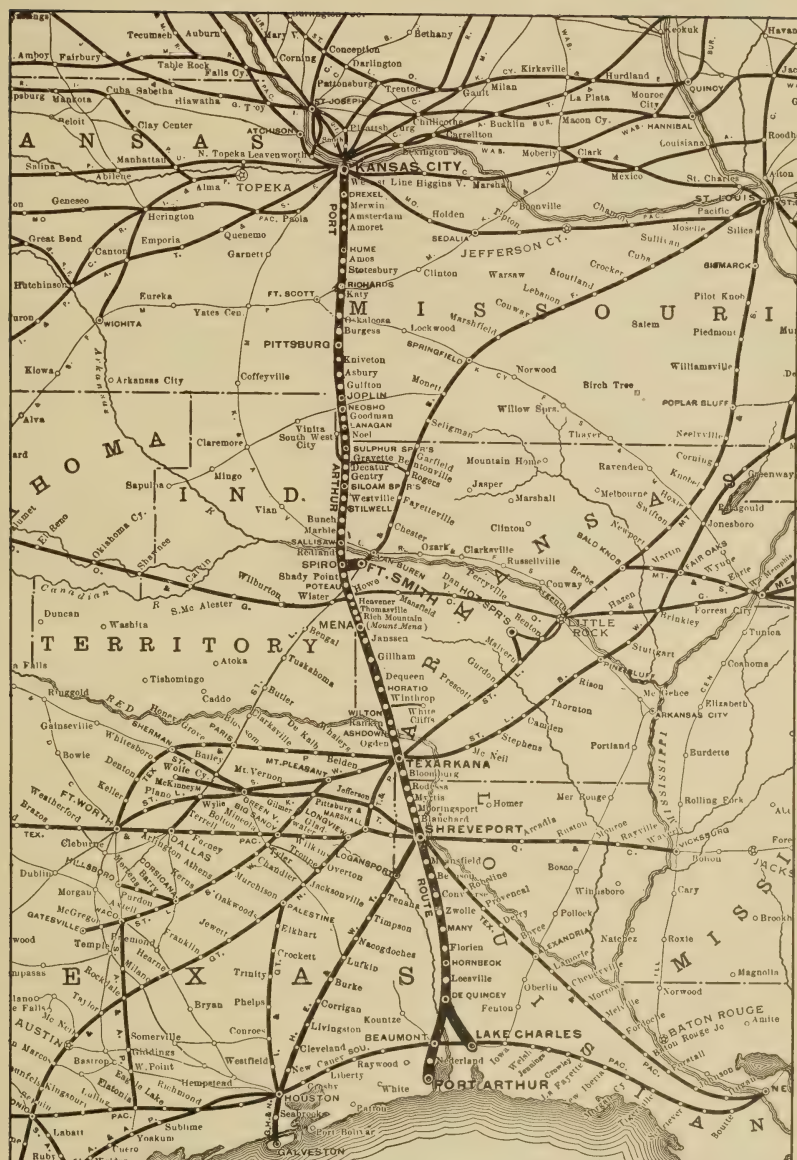
Name of Town or City.	Name of Hotel.	No. Rooms.	Rate Per Day.	Rate Per Week.	Name of Manager.
Missouri.					
Asbury	Stults Hotel	16	1 00	3 50	T. H. Stults
Cleveland	Cleveland House	9	1 00	3 50	A. Carey
Goodman	Goodman House	11	1 00	3 50	Mrs. T. E. Wyly
Grandview	Harrison House	7	1 00	4 00	M. T. Harrison
Joplin	Keystone Hotel	150	2 50	†	G. H. Ruddy
	Clarketon Hotel	50	2 50	10 50	Stella H. Clarke
	Forney Hotel	35	1 25	6 00	Mrs. S. Forney & Son
Lanagan	Ozark Hotel	11	1 00	3 50	Mrs. M. J. Blythe
Merwin	Moreley House	1	50	5 00	Davis, Cooper & Co.
	Cottage House	1	00	3 50	Mrs. L. G. Hays
Neosho	Spring City Hotel	34	2 00	10 50	C. E. Davis
	The Central Hotel	21	1 00	4 00	R. L. Holland
Noel	City Hotel	16	1 25	5 00	C. E. Davis
Pittsburg, Kan.	Stilwell Hotel	2	00		
	Commercial Hotel	1	50		
	Crescent Hotel	1	50		
Richards	Hotel Richards	10	1 50	4 00	R. Comstock
	Beard Hotel	5	1 00	3 50	Jas. Beard
Stofesbury	Hoover House	10	1 00		DeWitt Hoover
	Allen House	10	1 00		A. J. Allen
Westline	Karr House	10	1 00	3 50	Ernest Karr
Indian Territory.					
Howe	Hotel Landers	1	00	4 00	W. C. Pence
	Johnson Hotel	1	00	4 00	J. C. Johnson
Panama	Hotel Kurtz	15	1 50	4 50	G. Kurtz
Poteau	Howell Hotel	24	2 00	†	John Howell
	Hotel Eastern	20	1 50	†	R. H. Powell
	Armstrong Hotel	10	1 00	†	Mrs. A. Armstrong
Redland	Kelly House	10	1 00	3 50	J. B. Kelly
Sallisaw	Commercial Hotel	2	00	†	Mrs. Arrington
	Capital Hotel	1	00	†	E. P. Lehr
Spiro	Cox Hotel	1	00	4 00	
	Southwestern Hotel	2	00	†	
Stilwell	Southwestern Hotel	26	2 00	†	C. F. Dickey
	Greeson Hotel	1	00	†	
Arkansas.					
Ashdown	Johnson Hotel	24	2 00	7 00	J. M. Johnson
	Fombv Hotel	14	1 00	3 50	Mrs. Fomby
Decatur	City Hotel	10	1 00	3 50	Mrs. N. G. Swasy
Gentry	Maxson House	15	1 00	3 50	D. Maxson
Grannis	Grannis Hotel	12	1 00	5 00	J. E. Collins
Gravette	Laughlin House	15			
	Coats House	12			
Hatfield	Star Hotel	9	1 50	3 50	Mrs. M. B. Worrell

†—Special rates.

Name of Town or City.	Name of Hotel.	No. Rooms.	Rate Per Day.	Rate Per Week.	Name of Manager.
Horatio	Neal Hotel	20	2 00		Mrs. J. Neal
.....	City Hotel	14	1 00	4 50	M. D. Elledge
Janssen	Pine Knot Tavern	15	1 00	†	Mrs. J. Humphrey
Mena	Mena Hotel	26	2 00	†	S. M. Redmond
.....	Commercial Hotel	21	1 00	4 00	Myers & Webber
.....	Cottage Home Hotel	15	1 00	4 00	Mrs. Stuckey
Siloam Springs	Ewing House	26	2 00	†	John Ewing
.....	Cottage Hotel	1	1 00	†	
Sulphur Springs	Park Hotel and Cottages	25	2 00	7 00	C. H. Hibler
.....	Sulphur Springs Hotel	8	2 00	7 00	L. T. Daniel
Fort Smith	Hotel Main	100	2 50		E. H. Hudson
.....	Tilles Hotel	50	*		F. F. Stevens
.....	Hotel LeFlore	50	1 50	7 00	S. E. Donoghue
Waldron	Continental Hotel				
Baker Springs (Wickes P. O.)	Baker Springs Hotel	40	1 00	5 00	
Bogg Springs (Ascetis P. O.)	Bogg Springs Hotel	35	1 00	5 00	J. W. Greeson
Wilton	Wilton House	16	1 00	4 00	Mrs. S. J. McGaugh
.....	Wynn House	4	2 00	6 00	M. Wynn
Louisiana.					
Bon Ami	Hotel	25	2 00	5 00	King-Ryder Co.
DeQuincey	Rainwater Hotel				J. A. Rainwater
.....	Perkins Hotel				H. J. K. Perkins
DeRidder	Heard's Hotel	10	1 00	†	Geo. Heard
Florien	Leach House	1	1 00	†	Mrs. A. C. Leach
Fisher	Hotel Fisher	30	2 00	†	H. E. Ellis
.....	Hewitt House	12	1 25	†	J. H. Hewitt
Lake Charles	Howard Hotel				
.....	New Imperial Hotel				
Leesville	Gillis Hotel	12	2 00	10 00	E. D. Gillis
Many	Sabine Hotel	10	2 00	5 00	A. B. Davis
.....	Commercial Hotel	8	1 00	4 00	Mrs. W. F. Fielder
Mooringsport	Fly Hotel	6	2 00	†	Jno. M. Fly
Myrtis	Black Bayou Hotel	16	1 00	4 00	W. E. Taylor
Noble	Noble House	30	1 50	8 00	W. R. Lindsey
.....	Riddick House	20	2 00	10 00	S. Riddick
Rodessa	Rodessa Hotel	10	2 00	3 50	Mrs. W. L. McMichael
Shreveport	Caddo Hotel	175	5 00	15 00	Huckins Hotel Co.
.....	Phoenix Hotel	75	5 00	15 00	Phoenix Hotel Co.
.....	Serwich Hotel	50	*		Serwich Hotel Co.
Singer	Pugh Hotel	8	1 00	3 50	Mrs. Pugh
Vivian	E. C. Hotel	8	2 00	†	Mrs. M. E. Bailey
.....	Vivian Hotel	6	1 00	†	J. H. Whatley
Zwolle	Gaul House	16	2 00	†	Mrs. M. B. Gaul
Texas.					
Beaumont	Oaks Hotel	100	3 00	†	Frank Furlong
.....	Emmet Hotel	1	1 00	†	J. Doherty
Orange	Holland House	100	*		
Port Arthur	Hotel Sabine	100	3 00	†	Jas. Furlong
.....	Lake View Hotel	12	1 00	10 00	
.....	Terminal Hotel	1	1 00	6 00	
Texarkana	Cosmopolitan Hotel	75	2 00	10 00	W. A. McCartney

*—European plan.

†—Special rates.



MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



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120 Rooms, 40 with private baths, steam heated. Rates, American
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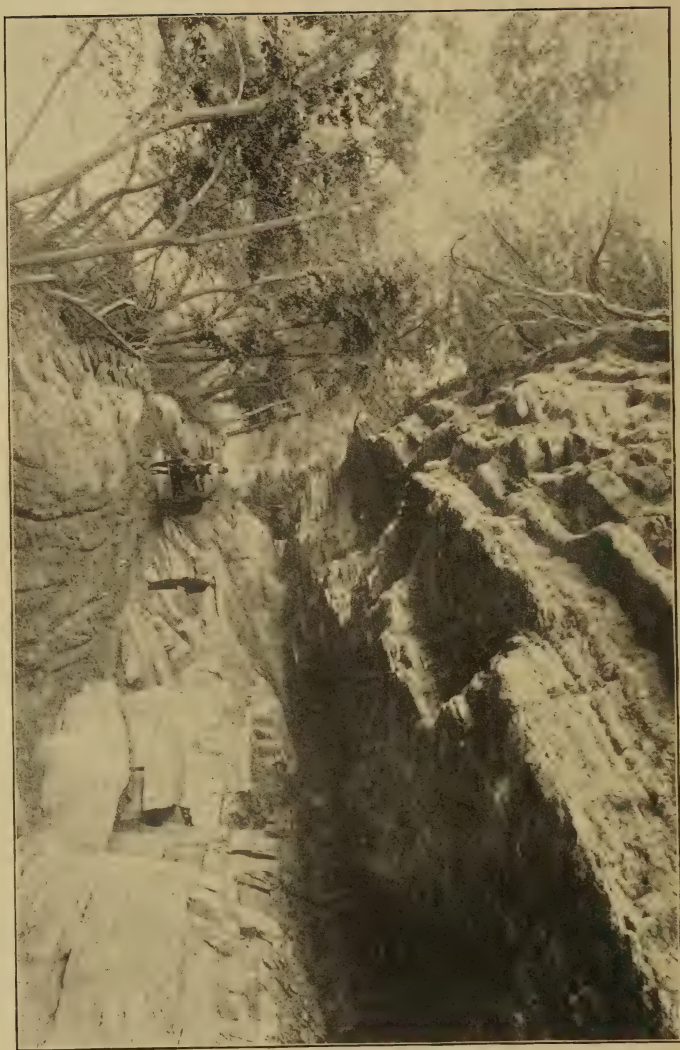
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Current Events Supplement

Location, Prices,
Terms of Sale of



LANDS



on the Line of the

Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

F. E. ROESLER
TRAV. PAS. AND IMMIG. AGT.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

JANUARY, 1903

S. G. WARNER
GEN'L PAS. AND TICKET AGT.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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B. F. DICKSON.....General Superintendent.
E. E. SMYTHE.....General Freight Agent.

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Traffic Representatives of the Port Arthur Route.

The authorized representatives of the Port Arthur Route whose names and addresses are given below will, upon application in person or by letter or telegram, promptly and cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning time of trains, rates of fare and transportation facilities.

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C. H. IVERS, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent

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H. D. DUTTON.....Traveling Passenger Agent

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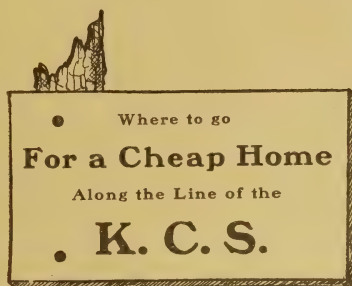
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THE COUNTRY ALONG THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Very few railroads in the United States have along their lines such a wealth of natural resource, capable of immediate and profitable development as has the Kansas City Southern Railway. Along the entire length of 786 miles there is not a square mile of ground which cannot be made to yield a revenue of some kind.

Kansas City, Mo., its initial point, is in the heart of the great meat and grain producing region of the United States, and is, by virtue of the Kansas City Southern Railway, 500 miles nearer to tide water than the other great grain centers which ship their products to the Atlantic ports. The millions of bushels of corn, the thousands of bales of cotton and the thousands of tons of flour and packing house products, passing over the route via Port Arthur to purchasers beyond the seas, give evidence of a magnificent trade in that direction.

Wheat and other small grain, corn and hay are produced and shipped at some forty different stations on the line between Kansas City, Mo., and Shreveport, La. Cotton, in immense quantity, is shipped from thirty-four towns between Fort Smith, Ark., and Lake Charles, La.

About one-quarter million acres of land are devoted to rice culture near Beaumont, Port Arthur, Nederland and Lake Charles, La. Fruit growing and truck growing are carried on extensively at some 25 stations on the line. The Missouri peach and berry crop for 1901 is estimated at \$3,000,000 and the apple crop at 3,000,000 barrels, worth nearly \$2 per barrel. North Arkansas shipped by rail 1,250,000 bushels, still having great quantities in storage. Poultry, eggs and dairy products are shipped from many towns between Kansas City and Fort Smith; sugar and molasses from Shreveport and Lake Charles, La. Forty towns on the line make extensive shipments of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep; and from several come large consignments of wool. Coal is mined in fourteen places; the output of the mines near Pittsburg, Kansas, is about 2½ million tons. There are some fifty shafts in that vicinity, employing over 5,000 men. Another great coal field is near Fort Smith, Ark., having an output of over 1,000,000 tons per annum and employing 3,900 men. The Indian Territory field produces about 1,900,000 tons and employs 5,200 men. Lead and zinc are mined in twenty or more places near Joplin, Mo. The output for 1901 was 516,612,270 pounds of zinc and 70,530,450 pounds of lead valued at \$7,971,651. In Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, are other vast deposits of lead and zinc which are now being rapidly developed. Roofing slate of the finest quality is very abundant in the same counties. Valuable building stones are shipped from a dozen or more places and a very large business is done in the manufacture of cement, lime, brick, tiling, sewer-piping, wall-coping and pottery. Pittsburg, Fort Smith, Texarkana and Shreveport have large clay works. Furniture is manufactured at Kansas City, Fort Smith and Texarkana. Petroleum wells are profitably operated at Chanute, Kansas; Amsterdam and Merwin, Mo.; Beaumont, Texas, and Lake Charles, La. One hundred and thirty-two wells were in operation January 1, 1902. The daily shipments of oil by rail then amounted to 125 to 150 carloads. The Kansas City Southern Railway passes through 460 miles of country from which yellow pine timber may be secured. About 126 mills with a daily capacity of 5,741,000 feet are in operation. The annual shipment of lumber in round numbers is about 60,000 carloads.

LAND SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS; RATES AND DATES.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands of its own to sell. It has a desire, of course, to have the country along its line settled by thrifty farmers, fruitmen, stockraisers and others. The country along the railway, however, offers many attractions, and good tillable lands can be had cheap and on acceptable terms. Reliable information concerning same can be obtained by addressing any of the many real estate firms who do business along the line. The cheapest lands are, of course, in the more thinly settled counties like McDonald, Mo.; Benton, Washington, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Little River and Miller counties, in Arkansas; Bowie, Cass and Newton counties, in Texas, and Cad-do, De Soto, Sabine, Vernon and Calcasieu Parishes, in Louisiana. In some of these there is considerable government land open to homestead entry.

Round trip homeseekers' tickets from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, eastern South and North Dakotas, are on sale on the first and third Tuesdays of each month from October, 1902, to April, 1903, inclusive, to all points on our line in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, and to nearly all points in Missouri, at the exceedingly low round trip rate of only \$2 more than the regular one way rate.

These homeseekers' tickets are limited to 21 days from date of sale and on going trip stopovers will be allowed en route at all points south of Jaudon, Mo., on our line, provided you reach final destination inside of 15 days from date of sale.

This gives homeseekers or investors the opportunity of stopping off at all points of interest en route north of their final destination to inspect land, business opportunities, visit friends, etc., and there are no restrictions as to number of stopovers except that final destination must be reached inside of 15 days from date of sale.

Cheap one way rates are also in effect on first and third Tuesdays of each month, October 21, 1902, to April, 1903, inclusive, from the same territory that round trip homeseekers' rates are in effect, to practically all points on our line.

In case you conclude to visit our territory and desire information regarding passenger and freight rates, routes, connections, or any other subject, we will endeavor to give you all the information desired or refer you to parties who can probably do so, upon request.

LIST OF LANDS FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

By Moore & O'Neal, Texarkana, Ark.

No. 7 B.—140 acres, 3 miles of Texarkana; 70 acres in cultivation, three room house, 80 acres fenced; good well; dark, loamy soil. Price, \$2,000; part cash, balance easy terms.

No. 2 C.—40 acres, 1½ miles of Texarkana, 15 acres cleared and fenced; good, rich land and good timber. Price, \$600.

No. 12.—420 acres, 4 miles of good town; 200 acres in cultivation; 300 acres fenced; 200 acres fine creek bottom; good six room house; soil black sandy loam. Living water on place. Price, \$4,500; will sell on easy terms.

No. 31.—237 acres, 5 miles of Texarkana; 100 acres in cultivation; 3 two-room houses; 50 acres bottom land. Price, \$3,250; easy terms.

No. 32.—80 acres, 8 miles of Texarkana; 50 acres in cultivation; good, new five-room house, good well and outbuildings. Price, \$600 cash.

No. 33.—600 acre Red River Bottom farm; 140 acres in cultivation; 3 miles of good town; 5 good cabins, artesian well, good barns and outbuildings, good wire fence, fine stock range. Price, \$4,500.

No. 34.—440 acre river bottom farm; 150 acres in cultivation; 8 miles of Texarkana; has good houses and outbuildings. Price, \$5,000; part cash, balance on easy terms.

No. 28.—20,000 river bottom land, fronts on railroad; fine oak, ash, hickory, gum, cypress and cottonwood timber. Will cut 5,000 feet of merchantable timber per acre. Land when cleared will sell for \$15 per acre. Price, \$5 per acre.

No. 30.—5,000 acres good stock and fruit land, 8 miles of Texarkana. Price, \$2.50 per acre.

By Wharton Carnall, 719 Garrison Avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.

40 acres woodland, very suitable for fruit farm; 2½ miles from business center. Price, \$1,600.

80 acres river bottom land, all in cultivation; 3 miles from Garrison Avenue. Price, \$3,200.

2,500 acres coal land; 12 miles from Ft. Smith. Price made known to parties desiring to buy.

10 acres of land, inside city limits of Ft. Smith, suitable for cheap lots or factory sites. Price, \$5,000.

10-room, modern two-story residence, one block from electric cars, eight blocks from business center, on 75x140 ft. corner lot. Price, \$3,500.

280 acres, 4 miles from Ft. Smith; 160 acres pasture, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance in cultivation. Very suitable for dairy business. Price, per acre, \$30.

80 acres unimproved prairie land, 5½ miles from Ft. Smith. Price, \$1,600.

112 acres, with about 100 acres of riparian right lands adjoining, making something over 200 acres of land, over half bottom, on Arkansas river, 7 miles from Ft. Smith. Price, \$2,000.

50x140 ft. lot, 150 feet from Garrison Avenue, on side street. Price, \$1,250.

By the Hurd-Ford Investment Co., Treadway Building, Beaumont, Tex.

4,000 acres of rice land, located in Ft. Bend county, Texas, directly under Brazos Canal, which has an inexhaustible fresh water supply; title pronounced perfect by the best attorneys in the state; drainage perfect. This land will produce from 15 to 20 barrels of rice per acre; can be bought in tracts of 160 acres up, at \$30 an acre; terms, one third cash, balance in two and three years at 8 per cent interest. Detailed information furnished upon request.

By Lale & Shafer, Gentry, Ark.

No. 57.—80 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, 4-room house, box barn, cistern and has orchard of 800 apple trees, 300 bearing. Is 1½ miles to school, 2 miles to Springtown and 3½ miles to Gentry. Price, \$1,200.

No. 84.—80-acre farm 3 miles from town, all in cultivation. Has a good, new 5-room house, large barn and other outhouses, fine well with never failing water, and is a smooth piece of land with no stone. Price, \$2,500.

No. 85.—40 acres, 4 miles from Gentry on public road, 20 acres in cultivation, 10 acres in bearing orchard, 5 acres young orchard, log house and barn. Price, \$700.

No. 86.—A comparatively level piece of heavily timbered land containing 80 acres, no improvements, 4 miles from Gentry on good road. Price, \$500.

No. 89.—220 acres, good 5-room house, good barn, fine well, 2,000 bearing apple trees, 180 acres in cultivation and all smooth land. This is a bargain at \$4,000.

No. 91.—5 acres of good orchard land just 1 mile from Gentry, all in timber and just the place for small fruit. Price, \$200.

No. 92.—5 acres adjoining the townsite, with good 5-room house, good barn and well, all in cultivation with 2 acres set to small fruit. Price, \$1,250.

No. 96.—160 acres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gentry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Siloam Springs, all in timber, no improvements. Price, \$560.

No. 97.—About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Gentry on public road, old house, good well, all fenced and in high state of cultivation. This land is smooth and free from rocks, is situated in a good neighborhood, near to school and a bargain at \$1,800.

By the Forrester-Duncan Land Co., Waldron, Ark.

No. 49.—80 acres, one and three-quarter miles southwest of Waldron, good dwelling, barn, well and fruit trees; about 40 acres in cultivation. Price, \$800.

No. 55.—160 acres on Cedar Creek, 75 acres in cultivation, good fence, balance covered with fine cedar, pine and white oak timber, good school on farm, lasting water, orchard, bottom land, joins plenty good range; good two-story six roomed house, good barn, just the thing for farming and stock raising, a bargain. Price, \$1,000.

No. 56.—180 acres on Fourche river, 100 acres bottom land in cultivation, three sets of houses, all improvements in good repair, plenty of good water and good orchards, near plenty of open range, 10 miles from Waldron. Price, \$10 per acre.

No. 57.—160 acres bottom land, 120 acres in cultivation, three houses, good young orchard, plenty of good well and spring water, near large tract of open range land, 18 miles from Waldron. Price, \$1,500.

No. 58.—117 acres on Ross Creek, 75 acres in cultivation, balance good timber land, house and barn, good orchard, well water, and good vineyard, near open range. Price, \$800.

No. 59.—300 acres bottom land, all tillable, 179 acres in cultivation, good 5-room dwelling and three tenant houses on the place, orchard, plenty of good water, good outhouses and barns, 16 miles from Waldron. Price, \$2,500.

No. 61.—270 acres on Jones Creek 14 miles from Waldron. Under fence, 65 acres in cultivation, three 3-room houses, good water, near plenty of range. Price, \$1,000, easy terms.

No. 62.—160 acres, 40 acres in cultivation, two sets houses, in good repair, orchard, pastures and two wells. Price, \$5 per acre.

No. 63.—80 acres, 4 miles from Waldron, 40 acres in cultivation, two good wells, dwelling and barn, good upright and will make fine fruit farm, near school. Price, \$500.

No. 74.—220 acres, 90 acres in cultivation. Good residence and tenant house, good barn and stables, good water, orchard, apples, peaches and plums, near school and church; a bargain at \$6 per acre.

By B. E. Harlow, Grannis, Ark.

No. 1.—160 acres, 5 miles northeast of Grannis, 80 acres in cultivation, good house and barn, 300 bearing fruit trees, good water and good timber. Price, \$1,000.

No. 2.—319 acres, 7 miles northeast of Grannis, 35 acres in cultivation, good houses and barns, good water and plenty of timber; 1,500 fruit trees and splendid good stock range. Price, \$1,200.

No. 4.—160 acres, 7 miles northwest of Grannis, 20 acres in cultivation, house and barn, 50 bearing fruit trees, good spring water and plenty of timber. Price, \$400.

No. 6.—140 acres, 3 miles south of Grannis, 40 acres in cultivation, good house and barn, 600 bearing fruit trees, plenty of water and timber. Price, \$700.

No. 8.—160 acres, 6 miles west of Grannis, 70 acres in cultivation, good house and barns, 200 bearing fruit trees, well water, timber and good stock range. Price, \$800.

No. 10.—160 acres, 3 miles west of Grannis; 70 acres in cultivation.

No. 11.—160 acres, 6 miles northwest of Grannis; 25 acres in cultivation, good houses and barns, 200 bearing peach trees, good well and spring water and timber. Price, \$600.

No. 14.—160 acres, joins on east the town of Grannis; good houses and barns, 35 acres in cultivation, 400 bearing fruit trees, good well and spring water. Price, \$2,000.

No. 18.—160 acres, 4 miles south of Grannis; 40 acres in cultivation, good house and barn, 600 bearing fruit trees, good water and timber; a dandy farm. Price, \$800.

No. 19.—160 acres, 2 miles southwest of Grannis; 60 acres in cultivation, good houses and barns, good water and timber, 500 bearing fruit trees. Price, \$800.

By A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.

No. 7.—Denny Farm, 120 acres, two miles from a good railroad town; rich, black soil; lays fine; 50 bushels of corn to the acre; pasture and meadow, viewy location on well traveled road. Good 5-room house, well painted; outbuildings. Price, \$36 per acre.

No. 50.—700 acres, 10 miles from Fort Scott, Kas., three miles from good railroad town; rich, black soil; lays as smooth and nice as could be desired; large, fine house and barn, fine spring; all in timothy and clover—the most of it fourteen years old. Price, \$35 per acre.

No. 51.—200 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from two railroad towns; rich, black soil, large, perfect two-story 8-room house; barn 26x38, good well and cistern, 22 acres of fine orchard; elegant location. Price, \$35 per acre.

No. 52.—120 acres, three miles from a good railroad town; 5-room house; barn 30x40, rich, black land, which lays very fine. Price, \$27.50 per acre.

No. 53.—400 acres, rich, black soil, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to two good railroad towns; 8-room house, frame barn and self feeder, 160 acres in prairie grass; lays level and fine. Price, \$33 per acre.

No. 54.—230 acres, 1 mile from railroad town, 7 miles from Fort Scott, Kas.; rich, black land, lays fine; forty acres of pasture land that is somewhat stony, two houses; one a good 4-room house and one of two rooms; good frame barn 26x36 shedded, good well and cistern, cellar and outbuildings; 80 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in prairie grass, balance in pasture. Price, \$25 per acre.

No. 55.—80 acres, 2 miles from good railroad town; rich, black soil, lays just right; good 5-room house, barn 30x40, well fenced; number one farm. Price, \$3,000.

No. 56.—240 acres, 2 miles from good railroad town; rich, black soil, soil, good 6-room house, good cellar; barn 32x52, outbuildings; lays as fine as you could wish it. Price, \$33 per acre.

By the Pudor-Hoover Land Co., 307½ Main St., Houston, Texas.

No. 1X.—A fine ranch or rice farm of 2,000 acres; all well fenced with two sets of improvements; 3 miles from Wallis on Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads; soil—black and black sandy, smooth and well drained, in a thickly settled farming community. Price, only \$10.50 per acre.

No. 2X.—Survey No. 4.—5 miles from Houston Court House, on shell road, containing 650 acres of smooth, level, black sandy prairie land and 50 acres of rough land, good for pasture; adjoins shipping station, in a well settled truck farming neighborhood. Very cheap at \$25 an acre.

No. 3X.—240 acres, 8 miles from Houston Court House; adjoins a truck farm; all smooth, good, level land; shell road within 3 miles; adjoining lands held at \$20 per acre; we can sell this tract for \$3,500, (\$1,500 cash, balance time).

No. 4X.—A section of fine black land, 11 miles southwest of Houston, 3 miles from Missouri City, all fenced, good house, well and big barn; rich, well drained land, admirably adapted for rice, corn, and sugar cane; 4 successful shallow wells, and a big rice farm close by. Only \$20 an acre.

No. 5X.—Section of nice, smooth and well drained, black sandy land, 9 miles from Houston, and 2 miles from Aldine, on International & Great Northern. Price, \$15 per acre.

No. 6X.—1,500 acres fine, black prairie land with creek through it, and 75 acres in timber, 1 mile from Southern Pacific R. R. Station, and 11 miles from Houston. A magnificent body of land. A few hundred yards from big rice canal. Price, \$17.50 per acre.

No. 7X.—220 acres fine, smooth land on shell road, 14 miles from Houston, 1 mile from station, ¼ mile from postoffice, school and church; ideal rice land, shallow well proposition, and good for other crops, vegetables and fruits. Two small branches run through the land, insuring the very best of drainage. Price, \$15 per acre.

No. 8X.—1,000 acres, with 100 acres fine timber, 5 miles from City of Houston, on graveled road; a fine piece of land; all fenced; house and barn; a fine piece of land for an investment or speculation; this tract of 1,000 acres is for sale, including all improvements, for \$25 per acre.

No. 9X.—3,000 to 4,000 acres of timber land, 7 miles from the great City of Houston, railroad switch on land. Short leaf pine, that will cut from 3,000 to 6,000 feet; balance good for cord wood and charcoal; unlimited demand in Houston. Fine, black sandy land for fruits and vegetables. Price, \$10.50 per acre. A fine investment.

10X.—A fine farm home; 225 acres of black, sandy loam, with 25 acres timber on creek running through this land; all under fence and cross fenced; 50 acres in cultivation. Good two-story house, nicely painted and papered, large barn and other outhouses, two wells, horses, plows, wagons and other machinery, and a lot of cattle. This farm is located on a shell road, 14 miles from Houston, within 1 mile from railroad station; store, postoffice, school and church. This will

make a beautiful rice farm, or will raise any crop grown in this section. Price is exceedingly low, \$5,000.

By E. L. Williams, Gillham, Ark.

5 claims of antimony land, 7,500 feet on center of lode, and 300 feet each side. Property has been prospected extensively to depth of 80 feet, with pay ore in sight from surface. Price, \$3,000.

140 acres, 3 miles south of Gillham, Ark.; good dwellings, barns, etc.; 50 acres in cultivation. A fine vein of antimony runs through this property; fine proposition also for orchard or stock ranch. Price, \$1,500.

160 acres on K. C. S. Ry., 2 miles south of Grannis, Ark.; two dwellings, one 5, one 2 rooms, one barn 24x30, 20 acres in cultivation, 4 acres in 4-year-old Elberta peaches, 40 acres in pasture; all under good rail fence; school and church on property. Price, \$1,000.

4,500 feet on the famous Davis Lode, half mile from mines, which have a 40 foot face and the mine run is 30 per cent jack; owner open to proposition to develop property or to sell outright.

80 acres of unimproved land near the Bellah mines; 50 acres in cultivation. Good improvements. Good situation for an orchard. Price, \$500.

By W. A. Ward, Beaumont, Texas.

80 acres on Kansas City Southern Railroad between Ruliff and Lemon, in Newton County, Texas; 14 acres in cultivation, balance pine timber land, fair residence house and outbuildings. Price, \$1,000.

640 acres at Maurice, on Kansas City Southern R. R., in Orange County, Texas; one-half prairie rice land, balance cut-over pine land. Rice land will be irrigated by Orange County Irrigation Company's canal when extended. Price, \$6,400; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

220 acres, 2½ miles south of Maurice, on Kansas City Southern R. R., and also on Orange & Northwestern R. R.; nearly all choice rice land, and irrigated by Orange County Irrigation Company's canal. Price, \$4,800; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

500 acres, 3 miles South of Lemon on Kansas City Southern R. R., in Orange County, Texas; about one-third choice rice land, irrigated by the Orange County Irrigation Company's canal, balance of land fair timber, level enough for rice when timber is removed. Price, \$9,000; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

560 acres at Sour Lake Station on Southern Pacific R. R., 20 miles west of Beaumont, on canal of Treadaway Irrigation Company; about one-half good rice land, balance sandy ridge land, suitable for fruit and general farming, about 2,000 pear trees, large number of peach and other shade trees. One good residence house with ample porches, one house suitable for tenant or hired help. This tract already sub-divided for sale to small farmers and for townsite, and very desirable farm and country homes, beautifully located, all prairie. Price, \$35 per acre, reserving three-quarters mineral rights. Terms, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

250 acres, 2 miles east of Sour Lake Station, adjoining last description; about one-half rice land situated on the canal of the Treadaway Irrigation Company; one-half sandy ridge land, unimproved. Price, \$20 per acre, reserving mineral rights, or \$25 per acre including minerals. Terms, one-half cash, balance at 8 per cent to suit purchaser.

640 acres, 6 miles south of Sour Lake Station, Jefferson County, Texas, on Treadaway Irrigation Company's canal; nearly all choice rice land. Price, \$20 per acre; terms, one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

640 acres, about 7 miles south of Sour Lake Station, Jefferson County, Texas; about three-quarters choice rice land on canal of Treadaway Irrigation Company, at \$17.50 per acre; terms, one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

160 acres, about 8 miles south from Sour Lake Station, Jefferson County, Texas; about one-half rice land, balance sandy ridge land, all prairie, at \$17.50 per acre; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

Several tracts of Spindletop oil land, including oil well contract, if desired. Write for prices.

20 lots in Arlington Addition to Beaumont at \$350 to \$400 each; one-half cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

1,600 acres, improved rice farm in Orange County, Texas; including independent water supply and pump plant and teams and tools sufficient to farm 800 acres, at \$25 per acre; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

615 acres, improved rice farm in Orange County, Texas, including independent water supply and pumping plant, at \$35 per acre; one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent interest.

By O. P. Taylor & Co., Texarkana, Tex.

No. 145.—20 acres, 16 in cultivation, 3 miles south of city; house and stable and outbuildings, good water, spring and well, 400 fine fruit outbuildings; this is a special bargain and certainly a snap, at \$900;

No. 818.—20 acres, all fenced, 14 in cultivation, 6 acres good rail timber, good 3-room box house, good water, small orchard, fairly good outbuilding; this is a special bargain and certainly a snap, at \$900; come and see it, only 2½ miles from the city.

No. 828.—160 acres, 2 miles south of city, 80 acres fine creek bottom land, 20 acres in fine Bermuda grass, 100 under fence, and 70 in cultivation, 2 tenant houses, 4 fine springs, and a fine creek running through one 40 of the land.

No. 946.—An investment worth your while; 1,000 acres of the best of upland, in detached tracts of 160-acre tracts; within 3 miles of good railway town, for \$2.50 per acre; 960 acres \$3 per acre, 2½ miles from good railway town.

No. 713.—237 acres, Bowie county, Tex., 8 miles from city, best of walnut land, 100 acres in cultivation, 3 good tenant houses, finely watered, and 50 acres bottom land, \$3,000; can make this tract 337 acres if desired; only 12 miles from city.

No. 827.—Sixty 5-acre blocks, 1½ miles west from city limits, at \$30 per acre; this property is nicely located for truck growing, the soil is well adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables; is almost in a stone's throw of the manufacturing portion of the city.

No. 901.—The finest 200-acre farm in Bowie county; 1 mile from city; adjoins the factory district; well improved, and worth \$50 per acre to cut into 5 and 10 acre tracts. This will soon be a part of the city, and we can sell this place for \$27.50; snap at \$2,500.

"Y"—1,280 acres fine land, 12 miles from city, fine fruit land, near railroad, and fine neighborhood; this would make a good small stock ranch also. Price, \$4.25 per acre.

"D"—1,000 acres adjoining Ashdown (county seat of Little River county), good hard wood timber, one-half mile from the junction of the Arkansas & Choctaw and the K. C. S. R'y's. All good smooth farm land, and a fine tract to cut into small tracts; \$4.25 per acre.

No. 844.—1,120 acres, Winthrop, 600 acres bottom, above overflow and black "made" soil, on Little river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from railway town, 800, K. C. S. R'y, on public road, upland, is sandy loam, underlaid red clay, no timber; at \$5,000.

By the North American Land & Timber Co., Lake Charles, La.

Fifteen thousand acres of virgin prairie land in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. A good soil, especially desirable for the cultivation of rice, being subject to irrigation from one of the best constructed irrigating canals in the south, affording an inexhaustible supply of fresh water obtained by the most approved modern machinery. This land lies adjacent to three railways, on which are numerous sidings and stations for loading and unloading, and with warehouses for storing rice and other products. Prices of land range from \$20 to \$30 per acre, according to quality and location. The title is perfect. Terms of sale can be modified to meet the requirements of different purchasers, as a large percentage of the purchase money can be deferred, land being sold on five and ten years' credit terms, if purchaser so desires.

By E. O. Haight, Mgr., 551 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Some 200,000 acres of choice farm lands, fruit lands, grazing lands, timber lands and rice lands along the Kansas City Southern Railway. Splendid business opportunities in new towns. Rice lands for rent at Nederland and Port Arthur, Texas.

Near Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Ark., 10,000 acres orchard and small fruit land. Prices \$2 per acre and up.

Near Mena, Polk county, Ark., 8,000 acres orchard and farm lands. Prices, \$3 per acre and up.

Near De Queen, Sevier county, Ark., 7,000 acres farm lands. Prices, \$3 per acre and up.

Near Wilton, Little River county, Ark., 21,000 acres fine cut over lands, good for farming cotton and orchards. Prices, \$2.50 per acre and up.

Near Texarkana, Bowie county, Texas, 320 acres adjoining city limits; electric street car line to land now in construction; fine investment for subdivision and platting. Price, \$9,600.

Near Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La., 2,400 acres fine plantation or fruit land. Price, \$4 per acre.

In Sabine Parish, 16,385 acres fine timber land, averaging about 6,000 feet per acre, one half pine, balance oak and cypress; includes a new mill, capacity 60,000 feet per day; can be had for \$6 per acre, including the mill; located on railroad.

In Jefferson county, Texas, 30,000 acres rice land between Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas; all under canal. Price, \$40 per acre and up. Lands can also be rented.

By Anderson & Co., Box 450, Kansas City, Mo.

Large bodies of land in 5,000, 10,000 and larger tracts, suitable for colonization and commercial fruit growing companies. Lands in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre. No lands retailed.

By Faulkner & Russell, Drexel, Cass County, Mo.

No. 1.—545 acres, highly improved; 1 mile from Drexel, part in Cass, part in Bates counties; about half in grass; black soil; surface undulating. Two story house of 10 rooms, cemented cellar. Barn 46x60, 18 ft. at corners, with basement stables; 2-acre lake; abundant water. A fine slightly location for fine stock farm. Price, \$30,000; one-third down, balance time.

No. 2.—316 acres, 3 miles from Drexel, in Miami county, Kan.; good 5-room house, orchard, fair stable, cribs, 2 large never failing springs, 60 acres grass, balance under plow; black soil, rolling surface; on daily mail route. Price, \$10,500.

No. 3.—313 acres, one-half mile from above; 200 acres in grass, springs and well; large cattle barn with silo, horse barn; four-room house, orchard and small fruits. Slightly location; black soil; gently rolling surface. Price, \$40 per acre.

No. 4.—160 acres, 3½ miles from Drexel, in Miami county, Kan.; 3-room house, stable for 6 horses, well and spring; 20 acres grass, balance under plow; black soil; rolling surface; on daily mail route. Price, \$30 per acre.

No. 5.—116 acres, 7 miles from Drexel, in Miami county, Kan.; 70 acres in cultivation, 30 acres grass, balance young timber; about 30 acres creek bottom. Plenty water; small orchard; new 4-room house and barn, both in good shape and well built; some broken land; black soil; one-half mile to postoffice, 1 mile to school. Price, \$3,000.

No. 6.—80 acres, 6 miles from Drexel, in Miami county, Kan.; 1½ from railroad, postoffice and store. Fair improvements, nice grove in front of house; black prairie bottom land, somewhat rolling; nearly all in tame grass. Price, \$2,000.

No. 7.—163 acres, 8 miles from Drexel, in Cass county, Mo.; good 7-room house, 1 three-room tenant house, two good orchards, small fruits; basement barn, cribs, etc.; 2 large never failing springs; 30 acres grass, 40 acres broken pasture land, 90 acres good high prairie plow land; ½ mile to church, 3 miles to postoffice; on proposed rural delivery route; 1 mile to school. Price, \$25 per acre.

No. 8.—320 acres highly improved in Bates county, Mo.; 8-room house, frame brick flues; 2 large barns; tenant house; orchard, well with windmill; maple grove; improvements on elevation overlooking entire place; about one-half in grass; 4 miles from railroad and town; on rural free delivery route; 1 mile from school; a fine farm and rich black soil. Price, \$55 per acre.

No. 10.—325 acres adjoining Drexel, 98 acres in Cass county, 227 acres in Bates; 18 acres ripe for planting; 12-room house, cellar, fine lawn, maple and walnut grove, good barn and other buildings. All but 60 acres in grass; plenty water; public school on land. Price, \$50 per acre.

RECENT LAND SALES.

By Wharton Carnall, 719 Garrison Avenue, Ft. Smith, Ark.

To Wm. Edenborn, New York City, eighty acres	\$1,600
To Oscar Norris, Braggs, I. T., house and 3 lots.....	1,800
To C. A. Birnie, Fort Smith, house and lot	625

To W. O. Caldwell, Fort Smith, business lot	4,100
To E. H. Kelley, Fort Smith, business house	5,250
To J. F. Carter, Massard, Ark., thirty acres	350
To Walker Moody, Massard, Ark., ten acres	150
To Henry Schlueter, Fort Smith, fifty-four acres	1,911
To J. C. Mussell, Fort Smith, four acres	200
To R. C. Johnston, Fort Smith, block of residence lots	4,500
To Wm. Wegman, Fort Smith, residence lot	100
To W. B. Pope, Fort Smith, six residence lots.	325
To Wm. Edenborn, New York City, one hundred and seven acres. .	1,200

By Lale & Shafer, Gentry, Ark.

To L. Kent, Pipestone, Minn., ten acres	\$2,000
To M. Monroe, Gentry, Ark., block 40	280
To H. Dearborn, Gentry, Ark., one half of Block 42.....	350
To D. W. Freemster, Gentry, Ark, Block 39.....	240
To W. F. Kimsey, Gentry, Ark., stone building.	750
To W. V. Steele, Gentry, Ark., Lot 2, Block 31	150
To A. C. Dewit, Gentry, Ark., Lot 3, Block 31.	150
To John H. Johnson, Seligman, Mo., three lots Block 31	300
To W. N. Seals, Seligman, Mo., Lot 11, Block 33	125
To E. R. Jones, Joplin, Mo., two lots Block 33	200
To W. H. Philpot, Gentry, Ark., Lot 6, Block 35.	50
To Dr. R. Gillespie, Chicago, Ill., eighteen acres.	2,900
To A. W. Stevens, Elida, Ill., eighty acres	3,000
To Dr. Rice, Gentry, Ark., two lots in Block 2	100
To Helen M. Moore, Pipestone, Minn., two lots Block 32	100
To H. D. Sanford, Pipestone, Minn., two blocks	800
To L. H. Moore, Pipestone, Minn., Block 29	500
To M. M. Sargent, Pipestone, Minn., two lots Block 34	100
To A. J. Miller, Kansas, two lots Block 32	250
To L. H. Moore, Pipestone, Minn., nine lots	600
To Chas. Maxwell, Springtown, Ark., two lots	250
To J. Babcock, Nebraska, six lots.	300
To J. W. Anderson, Wisconsin, eighty acres	2,400
To D. Leffering, Cherokee, Ia., residence	1,400
To Moore, Sanford & Owens, Pipestone, Minn., 160 acres	640
To Moore & Sanford, Pipestone, Minn., 160 acres.	640
To M. L. Linscott, Kansas, one half Block 41.	350

By B. E. Harlow, Grannis, Ark.

To J. E. Collins, Grannis, Ark., 120 acres	\$ 400
To G. D. Wallace, Shreveport, La., 160 acres	200
To G. D. Wallace, Shreveport, La., 160 acres	350
To G. D. Wallace, Shreveport, La., 160 acres	200
To D. S. Robertson, Texas, 100 acres	350

By G. Less & Co., Texarkana, Texas.

To J. W. Moore, Kansas, 510 acres	\$2,200
To Frank Redmon, Texas, 35 acres.	850
To Chas. Davis, Texas, 70 acres	800
To J. W. Hillman, Texas, 340 acres	7,000
To J. G. Sabine, Texas, 303 acres	4,000
To J. B. Ammons, Texas, 80 acres	1,000
To J. B. Long, Texas, 110 acres	1,200

CURRENT EVENTS SUPPLEMENT.

13

To L. Krouse, Texas, 140 acres	1,500
To L. Krouse, Texas, 340 acres	7,500

By A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.

To C. W. Dunn, Wick, Iowa, 320 acres	\$11,900
To J. C. Gilmer, Coin, Iowa, 80 acres	3,000
To L. J. Bell, Des Moines, Iowa, 160 acres	4,160
To C. Eiler, Wick, Iowa, 458 acres	15,000
To E. H. Brennan, Jefferson, Iowa, 160 acres	5,000
To R. E. Johnson, Jefferson, Iowa, 160 acres	5,000
To Edward Hiram Chacey, Richland, Ia., 335 acres	10,335
To Chas. Reed, Wick, Iowa, 80 acres	2,000
To Robt. Fleharty, Wick, Iowa, 160 acres	6,400
To S. S. Holmes, Indianola, Ia., 160 acres	5,000
To G. Vandyke, Woonsocket, So. Dak., 560 acres	11,600
To J. S. Shafer, De Smet, So. Dak., 280 acres	9,800
To R. P. Bolton and J. W. Johnson, Des Moines, Ia., 112 acres	3,306

By E. L. Williams, Gillham, Ark.

To C. C. Craver, Kansas City, Mo., 40 acres	\$500
To J. H. Messler, Canton, Ill., 40 acres	500
To E. P. Williams, Gillham, Ark., 40 acres	500
To John Paul, Mena, Ark., 21 acres	900

By W. A. Ward, Beaumont, Texas.

To Iowa Syndicate at Ruliff, Texas, 8,000 acres	\$100,000
To Herman Frasch, 1-64 acre, Spindletop Heights, Texas	1,750
To L. A. Dean, 1-64 acre, Spindletop Heights, Texas	1,750
To Christopher & Mash, one-fourth acre David Brown League	1,300
To A. L. Tull, 80 acres in Newton county, Texas	800
To Mrs. Pitner, 2 lots Arlington Addition to Beaumont.	1,300
To S. M. Johnson, 1 lot Arlington Addition to Beaumont.	400
To W. D. Currie, 1 lot Arlington Addition to Beaumont.	400
To C. L. Sloan, 1 lot Arlington Addition to Beaumont.	400
To J. G. Nobles, 1 lot Arlington Addition to Beaumont.	400
To Webb Lumpkin, 397 acres in Orange county, Texas	3,970
To J. F. Stonebumer, 497 acres in Orange county, Texas	5,000

By the Pudor-Hoover Land Co., Houston, Texas.

To the San Jacinto Rice Company of Beaumont, Texas, 12,000 acres of land for \$150,000. A rice canal 100 feet wide, being built through this land, is rapidly nearing completion. The water for rice irrigation will be pumped from San Jacinto River, the lift being 34 feet. The irrigation plant is to be ready and in working order by April, 1903, in ample time for the crop of 1903. A rice mill will be built in connection with the enterprise.

By Faulkner & Russell, Drexel, Mo.

C. E. Hedges, Owaneco, Ill.	160 acres	\$5,600
T. J. Farrell, Grant county, Wis.	226 acres	8,600
Jno. L. Roth, Grant county, Wis.	186 acres	7,510
Peter Ohlat, Grant county, Wis.	80 acres	3,300
Henry L. Irish, Grant county, Wis.	120 acres	6,000
Aug. C. Kohlenberg, Grant county, Wis.	265 acres	13,000
B. I. Kerr, Grant county, Wis.	167 acres	5,000
Wm. Kerr, Grant count, Wis.	90 acres	2,800

P. H. Brown, Adams county, Ia.	80 acres	2,050
O. N. Johnson, Cass county, Mo.	160 acres	5,000
J. S. Hays, Bates county, Mo.	80 acres	3,000
J. W. Bradley, Bates county, Mo.	200 acres	7,000

Total 1,807 acres \$68,860

U. S. FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS; TEXAS STATE LANDS; CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW INDIAN LANDS ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

In Missouri.

The lands nearest the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway are in charge of the United States Government Land Office at Springfield, Mo., of which Mr. G. A. Raney, Springfield, Mo., is receiver. The lands within this district comprise 244,217 acres and are located in the counties of Barry, Dallas, Laclede, Ozark, Stone, Texas, Wright, Christian, Douglas, McDonald, Pulaski, Taney and Webster. Most of the lands are remote from railway transportation. McDonald county is traversed by the Kansas City Southern Railway and has about 10,000 acres of government land still open for settlement or open to purchase.

Missouri is the only state containing government lands which are subject to cash entry. All of these lands can be purchased at \$1.25 per acre, except such as were embraced in homestead entries and reverted to the government; these can only be secured by homestead entries. One person can acquire title to only 320 acres of government land. Homestead entries can only be made for 160 acres, but purchase may be made of an additional 160 acres.

The lands still vacant are the following:

- Township 23, Range 34, W. Sections 22, 24 and 25, 400 acres.
- Township 23, Range 33, W. Sections 4, 5 and 18, 160 acres.
- Township 21, Range 33, W. Sections 8, 12, 18, 28, 200 acres.
- Township 23, Range 32, W. Section 36, 80 acres.
- Township 22, Range 32, W. Sections 4, 10, 20, 36, 440 acres.
- Township 21, Range 32, W. Sections 1, 6, 22, 28, 34, 36, 840 acres.
- Township 22, Range 31, W. Sections 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, 2,800 acres.
- Township 21, Range 31, Sections 2, 4, 6, 24, 26, 30, 32, 2,360 acres.
- Township 23, Range 30, Section 32, 240 acres.
- Township 22, Range 30, Sections 2, 6, 12, 14, 20, 30, 34, 1,000 acres.
- Township 21, Range 30, Sections 6, 8, 20, 30, 32, 36, 1,040 acres.
- Township 23, Range 29, Sections 6, 18, 22, 30, 32, 520 acres.
- Township 21, Range 29, W. Sections 4, 8, 22, 28, 400 acres.

In Arkansas.

Some of the lands in charge of the U. S. land office at Harrison, Ark., Mr. F. S. Baker, receiver, are situated in counties traversed by or very convenient to the Kansas City Southern Railway. Within this district are located 1,149,853 acres, situate in Johnson, Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Franklin, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Stone, Van Buren, Washington and Crawford counties. The railway traverses Benton County, Ark., in which there are open for settlement 40,020 acres, and is within easy reach of Crawford County, with

800 acres, and Washington County with 28,270 acres, subject to settlement under the United States Homestead Laws. Much of the land in this district is hilly but very fertile, and much of it is remote from railway transportation.

In the U. S. Land-District of Camden, Ark., Mr. E. A. Shicker, receiver, there are 784,374 acres still open for settlement. These lands are situated in Ashley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Dallas, Garland, Hot Springs, Lafayette, Miller, Nevada, Pike, Saline, Sevier, Bradley, Clark, Columbia, Drew, Hempstead, Howard, Little River, Montgomery, Ouachita, Polk, Scott and Union counties, some quite distant from railway transportation and others quite convenient thereto. The vacant lands in the counties on or near the Kansas City Southern Railway are the following:

Polk County—Range 32, township 1, 9,304 acres; township 2, 4,715 acres; township 3, 204 acres; township 4, 80 acres; township 5, 4,134 acres; township 6, 5,370 acres. Range 31, township 1, 13,375 acres; township 2, 1,426 acres; township 3, 4,233 acres; township 4, 3,587 acres; township 5, 3,500 acres; township 6, 1,091 acres. Range 30, township 1, 7,438 acres; township 2, 122 acres; township 3, 15,987 acres; township 4, 17,936 acres.

Sevier County—Range 32, township 7, 5,149 acres; township 8, 639 acres; township 9, 120 acres; township 10, 80 acres. Range 31, township 7, 2,273 acres; township 8, 641 acres; township 9, 247 acres; township 10, 231 acres. Range 30, township 7, 6,976 acres; township 8, 1,316 acres; township 9, 520 acres; township 10, 120 acres.

Howard County—Range 30, township 5, 14,920 acres; township 6, 7,038 acres; township 7, 6,976 acres; township 8, 1,316 acres. Range 29, township 5, 9,455 acres; township 6, 6,308 acres; township 7, 12,045 acres; township 8, 723 acres.

Little River County—Range 31, township 11, 127 acres. Range 30, township 11, 922 acres; township 12, 160 acres.

Miller County—Range 28, township 14, 40 acres; township 16, 320 acres; township 17, 79 acres; township 18, 1,920 acres; township 19, 40 acres; township 20, 120 acres. Range 27, township 14, 251 acres; township 15, 40 acres; township 16, 40 acres; township 17, 210 acres; township 18, 40 acres; township 20, 70 acres. Range 26, township 14, 130 acres; township 16, 40 acres; township 17, 200 acres; township 18, 40 acres; township 20, 438 acres.

Among the counties within twenty to thirty miles from the railroad having free homestead lands are Hempstead County with 2,450 acres; Montgomery County with 261,658 acres; Pike County with 75,688 acres and Lafayette County with 6,767 acres.

The greater proportion of these lands are fertile, and as new lines of communication are opened up, will prove very valuable. Every citizen of the United States, who is the head of the family or 21 years of age, is entitled to one entry of 160 acres under the homestead act. The leading provisions of such act are as follows:

A person desiring to enter a tract of land upon which he has not established a residence nor made improvements, must appear personally at the district land office and make his application before the register and receiver, after having seen the land.

He must then establish actual bonafide residence (in a house) upon the land within six months from date of entry, and must reside upon it continuously for five years.

The period of actual inhabitancy, improvement and cultivation required under the homestead law is five years.

In case of the death of a homestead settler, before making proof, the widow succeeds to the homestead right, but she must continue to cultivate the land until final proof is made and accepted. In case of the death of both father and mother, the right and fee inure to the minor children, if any.

A homestead right cannot be devised away from the widow and minor children.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN LOUISIANA.

The unappropriated and unreserved acreage of public lands in Louisiana on July 1, 1900, amounted to 442,224 acres and is situated in most of the parishes of Louisiana, excepting only ten parishes in which there is no public land. The following mentioned lands are open for settlement in the

Natchitoches Land District:

Bossier Parish, 19,630 acres; Caddo Parish, 19,219 acres; De Soto Parish, 10,866 acres; Sabine Parish, 51,139 acres; Vernon Parish, 13,410 acres.

The lands in this district consist in the main of sandy and clay soils, changing into heavier black soils near the water courses. Most of the country is now or has been covered with fine pine timber.

New Orleans Land District:

Calcasieu Parish, 7,556 acres; Cameron Parish, 341 acres.

These parishes are on and near the Gulf of Mexico and consist in the main of pine woods and fertile prairie lands suited excellently for growing rice and raising live stock. Some of the land in Cameron Parish is sea marsh to a limited extent.

TEXAS STATE SCHOOL AND ASYLUM LANDS.

When the Republic of Texas became a state in the Union, all the lands within the state were retained and remained property of the state. The U. S. government from time to time secured small holdings for its forts, but otherwise gained no title to any lands. A very large part of the land was by the state donated to its state school system, its universities and various other institutions, such as the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Blind Asylum, ec. Nearly all these lands are situated in the extreme western part of the state. The few unsold tracts still remaining in eastern Texas are listed below.

They are generally sold at very low prices and very long credit terms unless they are covered with choice merchantable timber in which cases the state demands cash payment.

State School Lands in Cass County, Texas.

D. & S. E. Ry. Co.'s Surveys, 640 acres; B. B. & C. R. R. Co.'s surveys, 160 acres; S. F. Iron Works surveys, 320 acres; W. H. H. Harvey surveys, 172 2-5 acres. Total, 1,292 2-5 acres.

Information concerning these lands can be had by addressing J. G. King, County Clerk, Linden, Cass County, Texas.

State School Lands in Newton County, Texas.

The unsold school and asylum lands in Newton County amount to 8,864 acres. The number of acres of such land, upon which the timber has been sold, the state still holding the land, is 62,960 acres. The time allowed by virtue of the leases, for cutting this timber varies from five

to seven years, and they do not all expire at the same dates. Mr. John M. Harger, County Clerk, Newton, Newton County, Texas, can give more information on the subject.

State School Lands in Bowie County, Texas.

Most of the state school lands in this county have been taken up. The lands still in market are mostly fractional sections. Mr. Frank A. King, County Clerk, Boston, Bowie County, Texas, can give information concerning the same.

State School Lands in Orange County, Texas.

Cert. No. 556, T. & N. O. R. R. surveys, 649 acres, value \$5.00 per acre, cash; cert. No. 689, Lizzie Higginbotham surveys (part in conflict), value, \$1.50 per acre, 40 years; cert. No. 464, R. M. Sanders surveys, timbered, value, \$2.00 for land, \$5.00 for timber; cert. No. 1,489, Mary Hall surveys, W $\frac{1}{2}$, 667 acres, water, grass, \$1.00 per acre, 40 years; cert. No. 3,694, Sarah Luce surveys, E $\frac{1}{2}$, 640 acres, water, grass, \$1.00 per acre, 40 years; cert. No. 341, Jno. S. Noris, 1,280 acres, water, grass, \$1.00 per acre, 40 years.

Leased 200 acres to Geo. W. Adcock five years from December 19th, 1897.

Mr. N. Burton, County Clerk, Orange County, Texas, can advise further.

There are no unsold state school lands in Jefferson County, Texas.

The Cherokee, Choctaw & Chickasaw Indian Lands.

The lands of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have heretofore been held in common under the tribal laws, making it impossible for any individual to secure title to real estate. For several years negotiations have been pending between the United States Government, represented by the Dawes Commission, and tribal representatives, to formulate a treaty in accordance with which the lands of the Nation could be divided in severalty among the members or citizens of the Nation. Treaties of this character were recently approved by Congress and in August and September, 1902, same were ratified by the people of the several Nations.

The Cherokee Treaty provides in substance, that each and every Cherokee citizen shall receive an allotment of land in value equal to one hundred and ten acres of the average allotable lands; that land equal in value to forty acres of allotable land, shall be inalienable during the life of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment, and that separate certificate shall issue for said homestead, which shall be non-taxable, and shall not be liable for any debt by the owner thereof while so held by him.

The remainder of the allotment shall be alienable at the expiration of five years after ratification of the treaty, but before that time shall not be in any manner encumbered, taken or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation.

Sec. 73 provides that "Cherokee citizens may rent their allotments when selected for a term not to exceed one year for grazing purposes only, and for a period of not to exceed five years for agricultural purposes, but without any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the

Interior and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this section shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected as allotments by citizens the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and Sec. 2,117 of the revised statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Cherokee lands."

In regard to town property it is provided, that no townsite shall exceed 640 acres in dimensions, that all citizens of the Cherokee Nation may purchase lots having improvements, as a prior right, and after all claims of the citizens have been satisfied, the remaining lots in each town shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, any person being authorized to bid, but no sale will be made if the bid be below the appraised value of said property. The principal towns in the Cherokee Nation are Fairland, Nowata, Talala, Claremore, Catusa, Chelsea, Vinita, Grove, Tahlequah, Fort Gibson and Westville, Stilwell, Sallisaw and Redland on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

At a recent election held in the Choctaw Nation the treaty with the U. S. Government allotting the tribal lands in severalty among the members or citizens of the Nation, was ratified. In compliance with this treaty the Dawes Commission will establish a Government Land Office at Atoka and begin allotting lands to the Choctaw citizens. It is estimated that it will take about three years to complete the allotments. An Indian who receives his allotment, will be in position to contract for the sale of one quarter of his land and in three and five years thereafter he will have authority to sell more. Each citizen of the Nation will be permitted to hold 320 acres of average land and it is estimated that some 700,000 acres will be on the market the coming year. Some families will receive from 2,500 to 3,200 acres of land, as each man, woman and child is entitled to his share.

After each Indian receives his 320 acres of average allottable land the surplus will be sold by the Government of the United States to citizens of the United States. The coal mines and other mineral properties will be sold by the authorities of the Choctaw Nation within the next few years.

The town property of the Choctaw Nation will be disposed of in the same manner as that of the Cherokee Nation. The principal towns in the Choctaw Nation are South Canadian, South McAlester, Savannah, Kiowa, Atoka, Caddo, Durant, Colbert, Lehigh, Coalgate, Holdenville, Calvin, Krebs, Simpson, Hartshorne, Red Oak, Fanshaw, Wister, Cartersville, Bengal, Tuskahoma, Stanley, Antlers, Goodland and Spiro, Poteau, Howe and Heavener, on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

The Chickasaw Nation lies west of the Choctaw Nation. The regulations governing the disposal of the tribal lands are essentially the same as in the Choctaw Nation.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

About the Kansas City Southern Country

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry.; if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands; the possibilities of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you; or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

General Farming Lands.

Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins.
 Amsterdam, Mo.—M. S. Claypoole.
 Anderson, Mo.—Anderson Real Estate Co.
 Asbury, Mo.—E. M. Whetsell.
 Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
 Beaumont, Tex.—W. A. Ward.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Doc Anthony.
 Converse, La.—Bolton & Bolton.
 De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
 De Riddar, La.—H. E. Hall.
 Drexel, Mo.—Faulkner & Russell.
 De Quincy, La.—D. D. Herford.
 Florien, La.—J. W. Miller.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Wharton Carnall, Joe H. Lindsey, J. E. Marshall.
 Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
 Gillham, Ark.—W. S. Johnson.
 Grannis, Ark.—E. H. Poe, B. E. Harlowe.
 Hatfield, Ark.—W. N. Martin.
 Horatio, Ark.—J. B. Martin.
 Hornbeck, La.—G. G. Leach.
 Houston, Tex.—Pudor & Hoover.
 Janssen, Ark.—F. M. Cecil.
 Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 353 Gibraltar Bldg.
 Leesville, La.—J. W. Dennis.
 Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe.
 Merwin, Mo.—S. A. Akins & Co.
 Mooringsport, La.—H. S. Weston.
 Many, La.—Dan Vandegaer.
 Neosho, Mo.—J. V. Fleming Rlty. Co., Landers Real Estate Co., J. M. Z. Withrow.
 Noel, Mo.—C. M. Harmon.
 Pittsburg, Kas.—Frank W. Marsh.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig, Thos. W. Hughen.
 Richards, Mo.—C. W. Wilder, Haas & Co.
 Rodessa, La.—A. C. Pitts.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—T. P. Fulton, John C. Davis.
 Statesbury, Mo.—A. F. Willson.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Church, Thompson & Co.
 Shreveport, La.—J. E. Murray & Co.
 Stilwell, I. T.—Luther Kyle.
 Texarkana, Tex.—C. R. Craig, O. P. Taylor & Co., G. Less & Co., Moore & O'Neal.
 Vivian, La.—A. F. Powell.
 Waldron, Ark.—Forrester Duncan Land Co.
 Winthrop, Ark.—W. A. Black.
 Zwolle, La.—L. B. Gay.

Rice Lands, for Sale and for Rent. Oil Lands.

Beaumont, Tex.—Hurd-Ford Investment Co., W. A. Ward.
 Lake Charles, La.—A. V. Eastman, mgr.
 North Am. Land & Timber Co., Orange Land Co.
 on, Tex.—Pudor-Hoover Land Co.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig, T. W. Hughen, J. H. Drummond.
 Nederland, Tex.—A. Burson.

Timber Lands and Mill Properties.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. A. Hornbeck Co., 7th & Wyandotte Sts.
 Houston, Tex.—Pudor-Hoover Land Co.

U. S. Government and Texas State Lands.

Arkansas—F. S. Baker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; E. A. Schicker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.
 Louisiana—U. S. Land Office, Natchitoches, La.
 Missouri—G. A. Raney, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.
 Texas School Lands—J. G. King, County Clerk Cass Co., Linden, Tex.; John M. Harger, County Clerk Newton Co., Newton, Tex.; Frank M. King, County Clerk Bowie Co., Boston, Tex.; N. Burton, County Clerk Orange Co., Orange, Tex.

Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Lands.

Sallisaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallisaw.
 Stilwell, I. T.—Bank of Stilwell, Luther Kyle.
 Tahlequah.—Commercial Club, Waddle Hudson, secy.
 Westville, I. T.—Bank of Westville.

Commercial Fruit and Truck Growers.

Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Company.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., Mr. Lott, secy.
 Atlanta, Tex.—Cass County Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., J. M. Fletcher, secy.
 Bentonville, Ark.—Horticultural Assn.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Truck Growers' Assn., W. A. Smith, secy.
 Cove, Ark.—Cove Horticultural Society, W. F. Welty, secy.
 Decatur, Ark.—Decatur Fruit Growers' Assn., E. N. Plank, secy.
 De Queen, Ark.—Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Assn., Bert Johnson, secy.
 De Quincy, La.—Calcasieu Fruit Growers' Assn., T. J. Faust, prest.
 Gans, I. T.—Melon Growers' Assn., W. E. Harley, secy.
 Gentry, Ark.—Gentry Fruit Growers' Assn., O. W. Paterson, secy.
 Mena, Ark.—Mena Horticultural Society, A. W. St. John, prest.
 Neosho, Mo.—Neosho Fruit Growers' Assn., F. H. Speakman, secy.
 Noel, Mo.—(Strawberries) S. A. Meade, John Wilson, W. H. Pillsbury.
 Noel, Mo.—(Apples and peaches) F. A. Marshall, E. W. Perry, R. C. Perry.
 Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Fruit Co., Ed McKenna, prest.
 Ravanna, Ark.—Ravanna Truck Growers' Assn., R. P. Yates, secy.
 Rodessa, Mo.—Rodessa Truck Growers' Assn., G. W. Rutledge, secy.
 Goodman, Mo.—Ozark Fruit Co.
 Grannis, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., G. W. Hinkle, secy.
 Grannis, Ark.—Melon Growers' Assn., Mr. Burdette, secy.

Gravette, Ark.—Gravette Hort. Society, A. C. Veach, secy.
Hornbeck, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., Dr. F. R. Jones, secy.
Janssen, Ark.—Vandervoort P. O., Truck Growers' Assn., G. D. Hinkle, secy.
Kansas City, Mo.—L. A. Goodman.
Lake Charles, La.—Horticultural & Truck Growers' Society, Wm. Teal, secy.
Lanagan, Mo.—Ozark Orchard Co.
Logansport, La.—Truck Growers' Assn., P. G. R. Bell, secy.
Leesville, La.—Truck Farmers' Assn.
Many, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn. M. V. Petty, secy.

Dealers in Fruit and Truck Lands.

Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
Blomberg, Tex.—Doc. Anthony.
Horatio, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., M. Williamson, secy.
Hornbeck, La.—G. G. Leach.
De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
Gillham, Ark.—W. S. Johnson.
Granniss, Ark.—B. E. Harlow.
Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe.

Sallsaw, I. T.—Dr. R. T. Kelleam, W. W. Wheeler, A. Quesenbury.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' & Shippers' Assn., C. A. Ford, secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—A. V. Swaty, Horticultural agent, K. C. S. Ry., Texarkana Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Assn., L. A. Whatley, secy.
Winthrop, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Asso. W. A. Black, secy.
Vivian, La.—Truck Growers' Assn., R. E. Huckabay s. cy. Fruits, J. A. Heath, Rev. Browning, Frank Powell.

Business Locations.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for copy of K. C. S. Opportunities for Business or write to any of the commercial associations named below.

Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, G. V. Boswell, secy.
Beaumont, Tex.—Board of Trade and Oil Exchange, A. D. Childress, secy.
Stillwell, I. T.—Bank of Stillwell, W. H. Davis, cashier.
De Queen, Ark.—Business Men's Club, O. T. Wingo, secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, J. F. Black, secy.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, J. H. Miller, secy.
Tahlequah, I. T.—Commercial Club, Waddle Hudson, secy.
Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club, Leo A. Moore, secy.
Richards, Mo.—Bank of Richards, L. D. Huffaker, cash.
Hume, Mo.—Bank of Hume, E. M. Dickinson, cash.
Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, cash.
Joplin, Mo.—Joplin Club.
Leesville, La.—First Nat'l Bank, A. L. Franklin, cash.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, Leon Chavanne, secy.
Winthrop, Ark.—Commercial Club, L. Josephs, secy.

Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club.
Spiro, I. T.—Improvement Co., W. T. Caldwell, secy.
Merwin, Mo.—Bank of Merwin, C. P. Catron, cash.
Gravette, Ark.—Bank of Gravette, A. E. Kinsley, cash.
Neosho, Mo.—First Nat'l Bank, J. H. Hughes, cash.
Orange, Tex.—Board of Trade.
Pittsburg, Kans.—Commercial Club, T. P. Waskey, secy.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, T. P. Fulton, secy.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, Tom W. Huguen, secy.
Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, cash.
Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Improvement Co., Ed McKenna, prest.
Mansfield, La.—Bank of DeSoto, J. R. Brown, cash.
Sallsaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallsaw.
Westville, I. T.—Westville Bank, R. T. Darter, cash.
Shreveport, La.—Board of Trade, Hy. Hawkins, secy.
Noel, Mo.—Marshall-Tatum Bank.

Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, for K. C. S. Health and Pleasures Resort book, or address any of the agents of the K. C. S. Ry. at the following named stations:

Neosho, Mo.—Spring City Hotel, Central Hotel, Southern Hotel.
Noel, Mo.—City Hotel.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, John Ewing House, Cottage Hotel.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. H. Hibler.
Waldron, Ark.—Continental Hotel, Thompson House, Smith House.
Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club, Hotel Mena, National Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel.
Baker Springs, Ark.—Baker Springs Hotel, Wickes Station, Ark.
Bogg Springs, Ark., Ascetis P. O.—Bogg Springs Hotel.
Granniss, Ark.—Granniss Hotel, Jackson House.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Graig, Hotel Sabine, Lake View Hotel.
Beaumont, Tex.—The Oaks Hotel.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade.
Orange, Tex.—Board of Trade, New Holland Hotel.
Small Game, Quail, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc., Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Statesbury, Okaloosa, Asbury, Neosho, Goodman, Lanagan, all in Missouri.

Wild Turkey, Quail, Prairie Chickens, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc., Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Ark., Stillwell, Redlands Poteau, I. T.

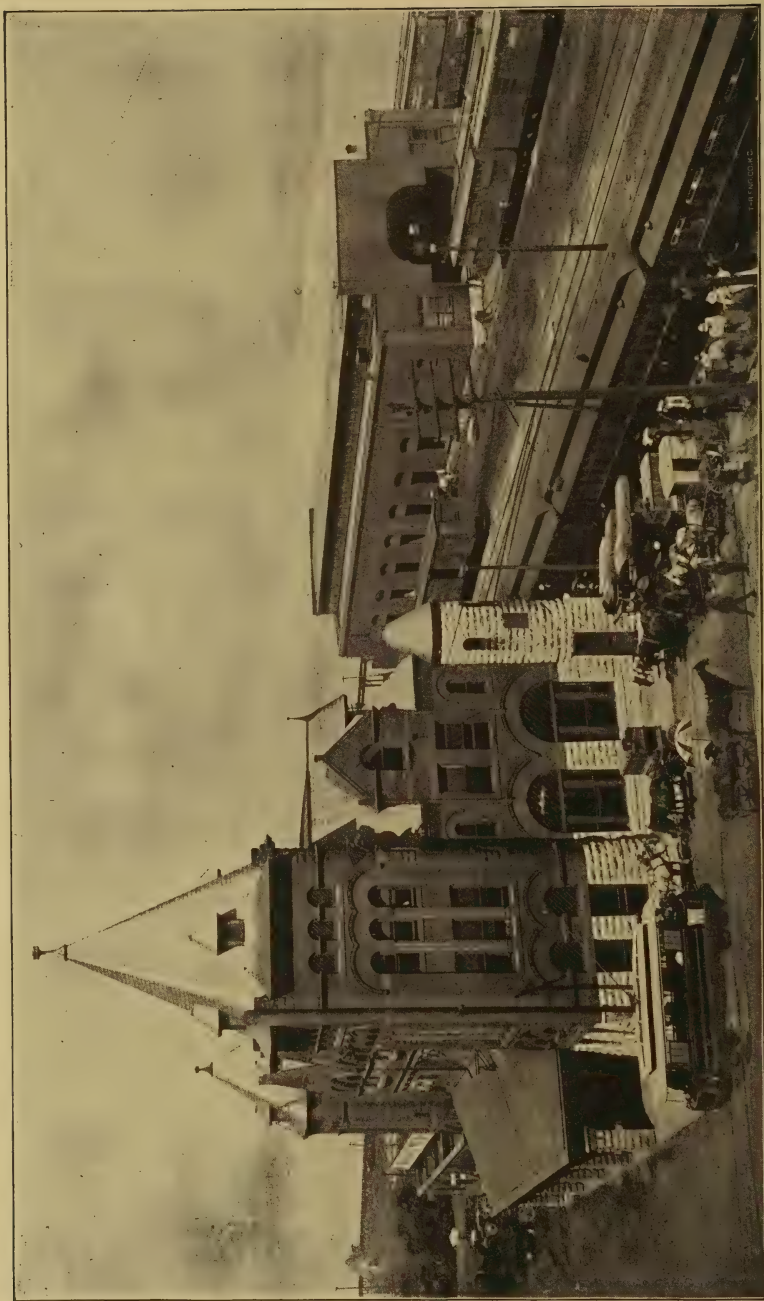
Deer, Bear, Turkeys, Raccoon, Opossum and Smaller Game, Rich Mountain, Mena, De Queen, Hatfield, Granniss, Horatio, Ravanna and Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Tex., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Many and Leesville, La., and Beaumont, Tex.

Ducks and Waterfowl in Season, Poteau, I. T., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas.

Black Bass, Trout, Croppie, Perch, Catfish, Amoret, Asbury, Neosho and Noel, Mo., Siloam Springs, Ark., Westville, Stillwell, Redland, Poteau, I. T., Mena, De Queen, Rich Mountain, Ravanna, Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Texas, Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville, Many, Lake Charles, La., Beaumont, Tex.

Tarpon, Sea Trout, and Salt Water Game Fish, Port Arthur, Texas.

Press of
Standard Printing Co. of Kansas City,
119 West Eighth St.



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SECOND AND WYANDOTTE STREETS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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on the line of the

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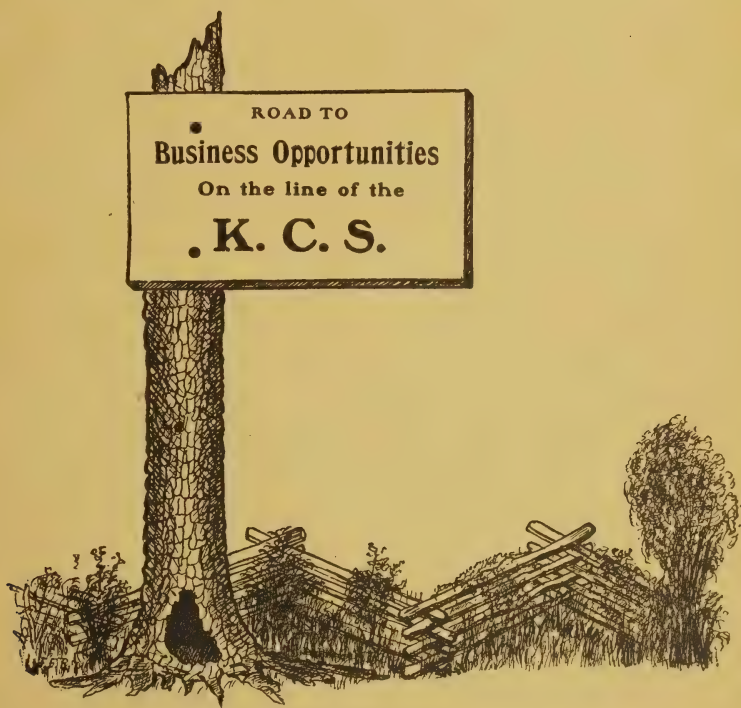
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The authorized representatives of the Port Arthur Route whose names and addresses are given below will, upon application in person or by letter or telegram, promptly and cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning time of trains, rates of fare and transportation facilities.

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CHICAGO, ILL..... Marquette Building.	{ O. G. PARSLEY, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent
DALLAS, TEX.....	{ A. CATUNA, (K. C. S. R'y)General Agent
FORT SMITH, ARK.	{ H. N. HALL, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent W. H. MAPES, (K. C. S. R'y) City Pass. & Ticket Agt.
HOUSTON, TEX..... 206 Main Street.	{ H. C. ARCHER, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent
JOPLIN, MO.....	{ C. W. NUNN, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent S. O. LUCAS, (K. C. S. R'y).....Ticket Agent
KANSAS CITY, MO.... 9th and Walnut Streets.	{ J. C. BROWN, (K. C. S. R'y) City Pass. & Ticket Agt. E. C. FOX, (K. C. S. R'y).....Depot Ticket Agent 2nd and Wyandotte Streets.
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NEW ORLEANS, LA. 710 Commerce Street.	{ E. E. ELMORE, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO..... 513 Houser Building.	{ C. H. IVERS, (K. C. S. R'y).....General Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.....	{ R. R. MITCHELL, (K. C. S. R'y)....General Agent A. B. AVERY.....Union Station Ticket Agent C. O. WILLIAMS.....City Ticket Agent
TEXARKANA, TEX....	{ S. G. HOPKINS, (T. & Ft. S. R'y)...City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. D. DUTTON.....	Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. MORRIS.....	Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
F. E. ROESLER.....	Traveling Passenger and Immigration Agent, Kansas City, Mo.



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Bakery—Anderson, Stotesbury, Mo., Ashdown, DeQueen, Gentry, Locksburg, Sulphur Springs, Wilton, Ark., Hornbeck, Leesville, Many, Mansfield, La.

Bank—Anderson, Mo., Grannis, Janssen, Winthrop, Ark., Howe, Shady Point, I. T., Vivian, La., Port Arthur, Tex.

Barber Shop—Goodman, Lanagan, Mo., Winthrop, Ark., Mansfield, La.

Barrel Factory—Joplin, Neosho, Mo., Cove, Decatur, DeQueen, Gentry, Gravette, Locksburg, Mena, Siloam Springs, Wilton, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Shreveport, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tex.

Blacksmith—Oskaloosa, Mo., Gentry, Ark., DeQuincey, La., Nederland, Tex.

Box Factory—Joplin, Neosho, Mo., Cove, Decatur, DeQueen, Gentry, Gillham, Grannis, Gravette, Mena, Siloam Springs, Wilton, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tex.

Bottling Works—Neosho, Mo.

Brickyard—Amoret, Neosho, Richards, Mo., Pittsburg, Kans., DeQueen, Gentry, Gravette, Hatfield, Horatio, Janssen, Locksburg, Mena, Waldron, Ark., Howe, Poteau, Sallisaw, Shady

Point, I. T., Leesville, Many, La., Bloomburg, Port Arthur, Texarkana, Tex.

Brewery—Fort Smith, Ark.

Broom Factory—Gravette, Ark.

Builder—Richards, Mo., Gentry, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Lake Charles, Shreveport, La., Bloomburg, Tex.

Cannery—Goodman, Lanagan, Mo., Gravette, Hatfield, Horatio, Siloam Springs, Sulphur Springs, Waldron, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Lake Charles, Leesville, Shreveport, Vivian, La.

Carriage Factory—Fort Smith, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Lake Charles, Leesville, La., Beaumont, Texarkana, Tex.

Catsup Factory—Joplin, Mo.

Cement Mill—Marble City, I. T.

Chair Factory—Joplin, Neosho, Mo., DeQueen, Siloam Springs, Ark., Shreveport, La., Beaumont, Texarkana, Tex.

Cheese Factory—Amsterdam, Joplin, Neosho, Mo.

Chop Mill—See Flour Mills.

Cider Mill—Decatur, Ark.

Clothing Store—Stotesbury, Mo., Decatur, Gentry, Wilton, Ark.

Coal Dealer—Stotesbury, Mo., Locksburg, Ark.

Coal Deposits, Undeveloped—Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Richards, Amsterdam, Drexel, Stotesbury, Asbury, Mo., Waldron, Cauthron, Godman, Ark.

Coaling Station for Ships—Port Arthur, Tex.

Cobbler—See Shoe Shop.

Cold Storage—Decatur, Fort Smith, Gravette, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Leesville, Lake Charles, La., Lanagan, Mo., Gentry, Ark.

Contractor—See Builder.

Cooperage—Joplin, Neosho, Mo., Cove, Decatur, DeQueen, Gentry, Gravette, Locksburg, Mena, Siloam Springs, Wilton, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Shreveport, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tex.

Cordage Mill—Port Arthur, Tex.

Cotton Gin—Marble City, I. T.

Cotton Compress—Poteau, I. T.

Cotton Mill—Fort Smith, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Lake Charles, Leesville, Shreveport, La., Port Arthur, Tex.

Cotton Seed Oil Mill—Poteau, I. T., Leesville, Mansfield, La., Port Arthur, Tex.

Crate Factory—Neosho, Mo., Cove, Ark. See also Box factory.

Creamery and Dairy—Amsterdam, Anderson, Hume, Neosho, Richards, Stotesbury, Mo., Decatur, DeQueen, Mena, Waldron, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Texarkana, Tex.

Dentist—Ashdown, DeQueen, Grannis, Horatio, Locksburg, Ravanna, Sulphur Springs, Ark., Howe, I. T., Shreveport, Vivian, La., Bloomburg, Port Arthur, Tex.

Department Store—Shreveport, La.

Distillery—Neosho, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark.

Drug Store—Goodman, Lanagan, Mo., Locksburg, Ark., Hornbeck, La.

Dry Goods, Wholesale—Joplin, Mo., Port Arthur, Tex.

Dry Goods, Retail—Asbury, Mo., Hatfield, Ark., Vivian, La.

Electric Light—Gentry, Waldron, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Lake Charles, Zwolle, La.

Elevator—Asbury, Richards, Mo.

Evaporator—See Fruit Evaporator.

Feed, Grain and Flour—See Flour, Feed and Grain.

Flour Mills, Grist Mills, Chop Mills—Asbury, Hume, Lanagan, Richards, Stotesbury, Mo., Pittsburg, Kans., Grannis, Wilton, Ark., Marble City, Poteau, I. T., Shreveport, Vivian, La., Port Arthur, Tex.

Flour, Feed and Grain Dealers—Lanagan, Mo., Decatur, Gravette, DeQueen, Waldron, Ark., Poteau, Sallisaw, I. T., Shreveport, La., Nederland, Port Arthur, Tex.

Foundry—Pittsburg, Kans., Fort Smith, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Port Arthur, Tex.

Fruit Evaporator—Goodman, Lanagan, Mo., Cove, Decatur, DeQueen, Hatfield, Janssen, Ark.

Furniture Factory—Joplin, Neosho, Mo., DeQueen, Fort Smith, Hatfield, Horatio, Mena, Siloam Springs, Ark., Poteau, Sallisaw, I. T., Leesville, Shreveport, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Texarkana, Tex.

Furniture Store—Richards, Mo., Decatur, Grannis, Horatio, Winthrop, Ark., Bloomburg, Tex.

Garment Factory—Joplin, Neosho, Mo.

Gas Plant—Neosho, Mo.

Gas Wells, Undeveloped—Amoret, Hume, Richards, Mo.

General Store—Amoret, Merwin, Noel, Richards, Mo., Decatur, Winthrop, Ark., Howe, I. T., Frierson, La., Nederland, Port Arthur, Tex.

Glass Factory—Pittsburg, Kans., Port Arthur, Tex.

Glove Factory—Neosho, Mo.

Grain, Feed and Flour—See Flour, Feed, and Grain Dealers.

Grocer, Wholesale—Pittsburg, Kans., Gravette, Ark., Port Arthur, Tex.

Grocer, Retail—Oskaloosa, Mo., Gentry, Ark., Shreveport, Vivian, La.

Grist Mill—See Flour Mills, Chop and Grist Mills.

Handle Factory—Horatio, DeQueen, Fort Smith, Siloam Springs, Ark., Leesville, La., Beaumont, Tex.

Hardware, Wholesale—Joplin, Mo.

Hardware, Retail—Asbury, Mo., Ashdown, Horatio, Locksburg, Ark., Leesville, La., Bloomburg, Tex.

Harness Shop—Decatur, Horatio, Locksburg, Ravanna, Ark., Poteau, Sallisaw, I. T.

Hay and Grain—See Flour, Feed and Grain Dealers.

Hide and Tallow Dealer—Locksburg, Ark.

Hosiery Mills—Neosho, Mo.

Hotel, Commercial—Drexel, Neosho, Mo., Pittsburg, Kans., Cove, Fort Smith, Gravette, Locksburg, Mena, Ravanna, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Frierson, Lake Charles, Mansfield, La.

Hotel, Summer and Winter Resort—Siloam Springs, Sulphur Springs, Ark., Lanagan, Neosho, Mo., Lake Charles, La., Port Arthur, Tex.

Ice Factory—Ashdown, Decatur, Gentry, Waldron, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Many, Mansfield, Zwolle, La.

Implement Factory—Joplin, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., Texarkana, Beaumont, Tex.

Implement Store, Retail—Goodman, Mo.

Implements, Wholesale—Joplin, Mo.

Iron Works—Neosho, Mo., Poteau, I. T., Port Arthur, Tex.

Jeweler—Richards, Stotesbury, Mo., Horatio, Locksburg, Ark., Leesville, La.

Laundry—Drexel, Stotesbury, Mo., Ashdown, Gentry, Waldron, Wilton, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Many, La.

- Lawyer**—Amoret, Hume, Richards, Mo., Gentry, Locksburg, Ark., Bloomburg, Tex.
- Lead and Zinc Miners**—See Zinc and Lead Miners.
- Lignite Deposit, Undeveloped**—Mansfield, Loring, Fisher, La.
- Lime Works**—Noel, Joplin, Neosho, Mo., Decatur, Gentry, Gillham, Ark., Marble City, I. T., Port Arthur, Tex.
- Livery Barn**—Gentry, Grannis, Ravanna, Ark., Hornbeck, La.
- Lumber Yard**—Goodman, Mo., Decatur, Locksburg, Ravanna, Sulphur Springs, Ark., Mansfield, La.
- Machine Shop**—Neosho, Mo., Poteau, I. T., Port Arthur, Tex.
- Mattress Factory**—Shreveport, La.
- Meat Market**—Stotesbury, Mo., Decatur, Gentry, Locksburg, Winthrop, Ark., Shady Point, I. T.
- Meat Packery**—Joplin, Mo.
- Millinery**—Winthrop, Ark., Howe, I. T., Shreveport, La.
- Newspaper, Daily**—Pittsburg, Kans.
- Newspaper, Weekly**—Amoret, Merwin, Stotesbury, Mo., Ashdown, Decatur, Hatfield, Janssen, Wilton, Winthrop, Ark., Vivian, La., Bloomburg, Tex.
- Notion Store**—Gravette, Hatfield, Sulphur Springs, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Bloomburg, Tex.
- Oil Deposits, Undeveloped**—Amoret, Hume, Richards, Stotesbury, Mo., Poteau, Westville, I. T., Siloam Springs, Mena, DeQueen, Ark., Friereson, Loring, Converse, Lake Charles, La. and Beaumont, Tex.
- Opera House**—Lake Charles, La.
- Overalls Factory**—Joplin, Neosho, Mo.
- Paper Mill**—Neosho, Mo., Pittsburg, Kans., Lake Charles, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tex.
- Photographer**—Horatio, Ark.
- Physician**—Lanagan, Mo., Hatfield, Mena, Winthrop, Ark., Marble City, I. T., Blanchard, Florian, Many, Mooringsport, Vivian, La., Nederland, Tex.
- Planing Mill**—Pittsburg, Kans., DeQueen, Ark.
- Pickling Works**—Drexel, Joplin, Mo., Siloam Springs, Ark.
- Potteries**—Texarkana, Tex., Shreveport, Mansfield, La., Fort Smith, Mena, Ark.
- Poultry and Egg Dealer**—Neosho, Mo., Gentry, Siloam Springs, Ark.
- Produce Dealer**—DeQueen, Ark.
- Pump Works**—Joplin, Mo., Sallisaw, I. T., Lake Charles, La., Port Arthur, Tex.
- Quarries, Limestone**—Neosho, Noel, Lanagan, Mo., Marble City, Stilwell, I. T.
- Queensware, Retail**—Shreveport, La.
- Queensware, Wholesale**—Joplin, Mo.
- Racket Store**—See Notion Store.
- Restaurant**—Richards, Mo., Gentry, Ark., Redland, I. T., Lake Charles, La., Nederland, Tex.
- Rice Mill**—Beaumont, Nederland, Tex.
- Rice Preparations**—Lake Charles, La.
- Rice Warehouse**—Nederland, Beaumont, Tex.
- Sanatorium**—Neosho, Mo.
- Sawmill, Pine**—Grannis, Gillham, Locksburg, Ark., Mansfield, La.
- Sawmill, Hard Wood**—Goodman, Noel, Mo., DeQuincey, La., Texarkana, Tex.
- Sewer Pipe Works**—Pittsburg, Kans., Fort Smith, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Texarkana, Tex.
- Shoe Factory**—Joplin, Mo.
- Shoe Shop**—Goodman, Richards, Mo., Locksburg, Ravanna, Sulphur, Springs, Wilton, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Leesville, La., Nederland, Tex.
- Shoe Store**—Poteau, Sallisaw, I. T.
- Slate Quarries**—Gillham, Mena, Ark.
- Soap Factory**—Fort Smith, Ark.
- Spoke Factories**—See Handle Factories.
- Steam Pump Works**—See Pump Works.
- Stone Quarry**—See Quarries.
- Stove Foundry**—Joplin, Mo.
- Street Car Line**—Lake Charles, La.
- Tailor Shop**—Drexel, Mo., DeQueen, Siloam Springs, Ark., Poteau, I. T., Mansfield, La.
- Tannery**—Fort Smith, Ark., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Texarkana, Tex.
- Teacher**—Richards, Lanagan, Mo., DeQueen, Gentry, Gravette, Locksburg, Ravanna, Sulphur Springs, Winthrop, Ark., Marble City, I. T., Leesville, La.
- Telephone**—Winthrop, Ark.
- Textile Works**—Mena, Ark., Shreveport, La. See Cotton Mills, Woolen Mills.
- Tin Shop**—Horatio, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T.
- Truck Gardeners**—DeRidder, Loring, Zwolle, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur, Tex.
- Veneering Works**—Ashdown, Ark.
- Vinegar Factory**—Drexel, Mo., Decatur, Ark.
- Wagon Factory**—See Carriage and Wagon Works.
- Wagon Shop**—Stotesbury, Mo., DeQueen, Gentry, Locksburg, Ark., DeQuincey, La.
- Water Works**—DeQueen, Ark., Sallisaw, I. T., Mansfield, Zwolle, La., Beaumont, Tex.
- Wire Fence Works**—Neosho, Mo.
- Woolen Mills**—DeQueen, Fort Smith, Gentry, Locksburg, Mena, Ark., Leesville, La.
- Zinc and Lead Deposits, Undeveloped**—DeQueen, Gentry, Gillham, Janssen, Ark., Marble City, I. T., Siloam Springs, Grannis, Locksburg, Mena, Hatfield, Ark.

RESOURCES UNDEVELOPED AND IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT

ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAIL- WAY.

The following list of commodities and raw materials existing on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway and in part transported in the form of manufactured goods from the various stations, has been compiled from the reports of the various boards of trade, banks, horticultural societies, and others well informed in regard to local resources and conditions and may therefore be considered reliable. Further information, relating more especially to any one industry, may be readily obtained when desired.

AGRICULTURAL.

Corn, Wheat and Small Grain.—These are produced extensively at all points between Kansas City, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark. The milling industry is fairly large, but much of the grain is fed to live stock. Great numbers of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs are raised in the same section, which is also an unexcelled dairy region. Much stock is brought in from the Western ranges and fed here. Westline, Drexel, Merwin, Amsterdam, Amoret, Hume, Stotesbury, Richards, Neosho, Goodman, Anderson, Lanagan and Noel in Missouri, Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, and Siloam Springs in Arkansas, offer many attractions to those who prefer raising grain and live stock. The country in the Indian Territory near Westville, Stilwell, Sallisaw and Spiro is well suited for the same purposes, and if the settler in the section will be content with a five-year lease in place of a permanent title, he will have no difficulty in finding a suitable location.

Cotton, Corn and Live Stock are raised more or less extensively at Westville, Stilwell, Howe, Poteau, Spiro, Redland and Sallisaw in Indian Territory, at Fort Smith, Waldron, Locksburg, Mena, Hatfield, Grannis, Gilham, Wilton, Ashdown, De Queen, Winthrop and Ravanna in Arkansas, at Cass, Texarkana and Beaumont in Texas, and at Shreveport, Frierson, Blanchard, Rodessa, Vivian, Mooringsport, Mansfield, Many, De Ridder, Zwolle, Florian, Hornbeck, Leesville, Fisher, Converse and Lake Charles in Louisiana. Cotton in greater or less quantity is produced at all of these points. Shreveport is next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the South. Large quantities are also handled at Texarkana and Fort Smith. Cattle generally are raised on the open range, relying on the native pasturage about ten months in the year. In Scott, Polk, Sevier and adjacent counties in Arkansas there is still a great area of very cheap land available for this purpose. This section is also very well adapted to Angora goats. Hogs are raised at almost all the points named and are nowadays mostly of good pedigreed stock. Northwest Louisiana offers good attractions for wool growers. The pasturage is good nearly all year round, and being as a rule high and dry, sheep

are rarely diseased. Wool is shipped from quite a number of railroad stations in Louisiana.

Rice is grown very extensively near Beaumont, Nederland and Port Arthur in Texas, and Lake Charles in Louisiana. About 300,000 acres of land are devoted to this crop, and at the present time there are in operation and construction four rice mills at Lake Charles, one at Nederland, one at Port Arthur and three at Beaumont.

FRUIT AND TRUCK.

Apples in enormous quantity are grown at Amoret, Goodman, Anderson, Lanagan, Noel and Neosho in Missouri, at Westville and Stilwell in Indian Territory, and at Gentry, Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur and Siloam Springs in Arkansas. The shipments from these stations vary from 25 to 300 carloads. Siloam Springs has a cold storage plant, Gravette a distillery, and several of the other stations have evaporators, cider mills, etc.

Peaches, as a commercial crop, are profitably grown at Noel, Lanagan, Goodman, Anderson and Noel in Missouri, at Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs, Mena, Grannis, Cove, De Queen and Horatio in Arkansas, at Sallisaw, Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory. At all these places the crop is handled by individuals and fruitgrowers' associations. Commercial orchard companies have established extensive orchards at Horatio, Ark., at Frierson, Blanchard, Mansfield and Loring in Louisiana, and at Draper Station in Texas. Small shipments of peaches are made from Hornbeck, La., and other stations.

Strawberries are grown in vast quantity in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas and also in considerable quantity in Southwestern Arkansas. The acreage in Missouri for 1904 was estimated at 7,000, and of two counties in Northwestern Arkansas 6,000 acres. On the Kansas City Southern railway they ripen variously from April 10th to June 10th. Berries are shipped from Lanagan, Goodman, Neosho, Noel, Gulton and Anderson in Missouri, from Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs, Mena, Cove, Grannis, Gillham and De Queen in Arkansas, from Sallisaw, Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory, from Bloomburg in Texas, and Hornbeck in Louisiana. The aggregate shipments for 1904 will amount to about 300 carloads, worth on the average, \$1,500 per car.

Irish Potatoes are produced on a large scale in the Kaw valley near Kansas City, the Arkansas river valley near Fort Smith, and at other points. Beginning in Louisiana, commercial crops mature about the second week in May, and, going northward, are produced as late as August near Kansas City. Excluding the Kansas products, about 1,000 carloads are produced on the Kansas City Southern railway, all of which are shipped northward. The principal shipping points are Fort Smith, Ashdown, Cove, De Queen, Wilton and Ravanna in Arkansas, Gans, Spiro, Redland, Sallisaw in Indian Territory, Texarkana, Bloomburg, Cass and Atlanta in Texas, and Rodessa, Vivian, Orange, Cooper, Many, Converse and Leesville in Louisiana.

Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Spinach, Etc., in commercial quantities are produced and shipped from De Queen, Cove,

Gentry, Horatio, etc., in Arkansas, and from Texarkana in Texas. Pickle salting stations for cucumbers are maintained at De Queen and Texarkana; canneries at Gentry and De Queen, Ark. Cove and De Queen ship annually about 30,000 to 35,000 crates of cantaloupes. Watermelons are grown more or less extensively at Gans in Indian Territory, and at Grannis in Arkansas.

Tobacco for the manufacture of cigars is grown near Shreveport and manufactured at that point. The United States Government experiments at Nacogdoches, Texas, have demonstrated beyond all question that a cigar tobacco equal to the best Cuban leaf can be grown successfully on the redlands of Texas and Louisiana.

Poultry and Eggs.—About 2,000,000 pounds of chickens and some 7,000 turkeys are shipped from Lisle, Amsterdam, Amoret, Hume, Anderson, Goodman, Asbury, Anderson and Neosho in Missouri, from Westville, Sallisaw and Spiro in Indian Territory, from Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Gentry, Decatur, Siloam Springs and Ravanna in Arkansas, and from Many, Benson, Mansfield, Frierson and other points in Louisiana. About 150,000 cases of eggs of thirty dozen each are shipped from the same places.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

Long and Short-Leaf Pine.—Short-leaf pine is being manufactured into lumber at a large number of places between Fort Smith, Ark., and Many, Louisiana. The larger mills working in this timber are located at De Queen, Horatio, Cove, Grannis, Hatfield, Janssen, Gillham, Mena, Rankin, Wickes, Winthrop and Pullman in Arkansas, Texarkana in Texas, and at Benson, Shreveport, Florian, Myrtis, Noble, Rodessa, Frierson, Vivian and Zwolle in Louisiana. The long-leaf pine mills are principally located at Beaumont in Texas, and De Ridder, Cooper, Fisher, Lake Charles, Leesville, Loring, Neame, Rose Pine, West Lake, Noble, Orange, Pickering, Hornbeck in Louisiana. Short-leaf pine timber lands can be had in Southern Arkansas east of Mena, Ark., and De Queen, Ark., in greater or smaller tracts. Long-leaf pine timber is difficult to obtain where convenient to transportation.

Hard Woods are generally abundant and in considerable variety. Raw material for furniture, paper stock, boxes and crates, wagon timbers, hubs, spokes and handles, cooperage stock, telegraph poles, arms and pins, bridge timbers, cedar posts, mining timbers and cord wood can be had at almost any railway station south of Neosho, Mo. Information concerning the presence of any particular variety of timber could be easily obtained.

Waterpowers for manufacturing purposes are available near Lanagan, Neosho, Noel and Pineville, Missouri, and Mena and De Queen, Arkansas.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Coal Deposits, mined and undeveloped, and outcrops exist at Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Richards, Amsterdam, Drexel, Stotesbury and Asbury in Missouri, Pittsburg in Kansas, at Howe, Sallisaw, Spiro, Shady Point, Poteau, Panama, Heavener, Page, Petross in Indian Territory, and at Fort Smith, Mena, Waldron,

Cauthron, Godman in Arkansas. The output of the mines in operation is about 4,500,000 tons annually. Coke is manufactured at Howe, I. T.

Brown Coals and Lignites.—Enormous beds of this form of coal are situated near Mansfield, Loring, Many and Fisher in Louisiana.

Oil and Oil Indications are abundant near Beaumont, Texas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, from which points immense quantities are exported. Oil has been found but not developed at Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Richards and Stotesbury in Missouri, at Poteau and Westville in Indian Territory, at Siloam Springs, Mena and De Queen in Arkansas, and at Frierson, Loring and Converse in Louisiana.

Gas has been found and is being used for fuel and light at and near Amoret, Hume and Richards in Missouri.

Lead and Zinc Ores are regularly mined at Joplin and Neosho, Mo., the annual output of the district being valued at \$11,000,000. The same ores have been found at Siloam Springs, Gentry, De Queen, Locksburg, Grannis, Mena, Hatfield and Gillham, Arkansas. In the last three localities the ores are found in true fissure veins, differing in their general characteristics from the ores of the Joplin district. The veins near Hatfield and Gillham are being systematically mined.

Iron Ores in various forms are found on Poteau river near Howe and Page, Indian Territory, near Cauthron in Scott county, Ark.; also near Acorn, Mena, Cove, Rich mountain, Cossatot mountain, Cane Creek mountain in Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, and near Gillham, Hatfield and Janssen in Arkansas. Iron ore is also quite abundant near Mansfield, Fisher and Many in Louisiana.

Manganese in very large quantity is found near Mena, Ark., on Eagle mountain and Cossatot mountain. Some of the manganese deposits have recently been acquired by a company of Massachusetts manufacturers, who propose to install manganese reduction works at an early date.

Antimony is mined near Gillham, Ark., near which point copper, silver and gold ores are mined with more or less success.

Mineral Waters are found at Lanagan, Mo., (sulphur); Neosho, Mo., (lithia); Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Bethesda Springs near Mena; Baker Springs, (lithia); Ascites, Boggs and Jacobs Springs, near Wickes and Hatton Gap in Arkansas; Chalybeate Springs near Waldron, Ark., and Heavener, I. T., and Sulphur Springs near Mansfield in Louisiana.

Limestone suitable for building blocks and the manufacture of lime is abundant at Neosho and Noel, Mo., at Gravette, Decatur, Mena and Fort Smith in Arkansas, and at Marble, Stilwell, Poteau, Westville and Sallisaw in Indian Territory.

Slate suitable for roofing, wainscoting, furniture, etc., occurs in three colors in the vicinity of Mena, Ark., in almost boundless quantity.

Fire and Brick Clays are found near Goodman, Mo., and thence south to Gravette, Ark., and Stilwell, I. T. Shales for red brick are very abundant at Pittsburg, Kans., Fort Smith, Mena and Hatfield, Ark. Many of these clays are well suited for fine brick.

Great deposits of fire clays, brick clays and potters' clays are found near Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport, Mansfield, and other places in Louisiana.

Cement Clays are abundant near White Cliffs, Wilton and Ashdown in Arkansas. Chalk, useful in the manufacture of cement, is found at White Cliff and at Rocky Comfort, Ark. A very large cement mill is located at White Cliff, Ark., having an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels.

Tripoli is mined at Neosho, Mo., and is found also at Siloam Springs, Fishers' Ford and at Low Shaft in Washington county, Ark.

Phosphate Rock has been found at Anderson, Lanagan, Pineville, White Rock, Noel and Cleveland in Missouri and Stilwell and Westville in Indian Territory. Marl is found at White Cliff and Brownstown, Ark., and a green sand marl in Caddo, De Soto and Sabine parishes in Louisiana.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ALONG THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A GENERAL MARKET AND SUPPLY POINT.

Kansas City, Missouri.—This great city with its population of a third of a million inhabitants is the buying, selling and distributing market for an immense scope of country. It lies in the heart of the great grain producing region of the United States and its easy access and rail connections to tidewater will make it in time the greatest grain and live stock market in the world. At the present time Kansas City is second only to Chicago as a stock market. Kansas City meats and hog products have found their way into every market of the globe and the demand is constantly increasing. The total number of head of cattle received during the year 1903 was 1,951,854, as against 2,082,541 received in 1902. The receipts of hogs amounted to 1,976,004 in 1903 and 2,729,337 in 1902; of sheep, 1,155,666 in 1903 and 1,154,084 in 1902; of horses and mules, 67,236 in 1903 and 76,844 in 1902. During 1903 the great June flood interfered seriously with the receipts of live stock, preventing the use of the stock yards for over two weeks, and so a slight decrease in the business is shown. In the matter of grain, the gross receipts exceed those of preceding years, the total quantity of cereals handled being 61,000,000 bushels, of which 38,000,000 bushels were wheat. The grain receipts for 1903 exceeded those for 1902 by 12,856,000 bushels, the receipts of wheat exceeding the previous year by 14,000,000 bushels. The receipts from all sources are given as follows: Wheat, 28,183,200 bushels; corn, 16,426,000 bushels; oats, 6,332,600 bushels; rye, 480,000 bushels; barley, 313,000 bushels; flax, 37,600 bushels; bran, 9,300 tons; and hay, 135,290 tons. Statistics show that flour shipments for the twelve months aggregated 1,230,000 barrels, as compared with 963,000 in 1902 and

1,187,000 in 1901. The wheat ground into flour was fully 9,000,000 bushels. Kansas City has five large flour mills, running from 1,000 to 8,000 barrels each, and one large mill in course of construction. The elevator facilities are excellent and establishments for manufacturing corn chops, grist, oatmeal and grain products are numerous. A great percentage of the corn and oats arriving in Kansas City leaves the city in a different form from that in which it came. The several breweries, distilleries and oil mills assure a market for barley, rye and flax seed.

Kansas City receives its supplies both for home consumption and for further distribution from all points of the compass, and as a produce market the city is unequalled. Of apples, potatoes, cabbage and onions the city handles greater quantities than any other market, and in the traffic in poultry, butter and eggs is not far behind the best. The import of eggs alone in the Kansas City market amounted to 512,721 cases, or 15,381,630 dozen worth at 12½ cents, \$1,924,703.75. The gross quantity of Irish potatoes handled exceeds 67,000 carloads, representing a money value of approximately \$2,400,000. About ninety-five per cent of the Ozark apple crop, worth about \$10,000,000, and seventy-five per cent of the peach crop of Arkansas and Texas, are handled in Kansas City. The yearly output of the slaughter houses exceeds in value \$100,000,000 and over 45,000 cars of fresh meats and packing house products are shipped annually. The packing houses represent an investment of \$30,000,000, and the animals slaughtered in 1902 numbered 1,200,000 cattle, 2,260,000 hogs and 740,000 sheep. The real estate transfers for 1902 amount to \$20,000,000, and the bank clearings to \$1,000,000,000. There are in the city three hundred manufacturing plants, employing a capital of \$32,000,000, maintaining a pay roll of \$10,000,000, turning out products valued at \$100,000,000, the employees of which number 24,000.

MISSOURI.

No. 1.

Amoret, Bates county, Missouri.—Sixty-nine miles south of Kansas City, population 450. The principal business of the town is the handling of farm produce and live stock of the adjacent country. Coal is plentiful in and around Amoret and there are abundant indications of oil and gas, one gas well being within a mile of town. There are in operation in the town one creamery, one elevator and a roller mill. One of the most prominent features of the place is the Darby fruit farm covering over 600 acres in fruit trees. The town has two churches, a good graded school, three general stores, a hardware and implement house, a furniture store and undertaker, two drug stores, lumber yard, livery stable and hotel. The increase in population within five miles of the railroad station in 1903 has been about 150 and during that time two coal mines were opened, two gas wells bored and a new hotel, bank and two telephone lines were secured. Local shipments have increased forty per cent, consisting largely of general farm products, live stock, poultry and hay.

Good openings for a first class general store carrying all lines of goods, for a brick and tile factory, a newspaper and a lawyer.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Mo.

No. 2.

Amsterdam, Bates county, Missouri.—Sixty-two miles south of Kansas City, population about 1,000. Increase in town and adjacent country within radius of five miles during 1903 was 650. Additions to the business of the town in 1903 were two stone quarries, two coal mines, two telephone lines, one brick business block, costing \$10,000 and three new residences. Increase in shipment of local products, twenty per cent. The town is surrounded by a rich and prosperous farming country which is admirably suited for dairying as well as for raising general farm crops. Corn and hay are produced in large quantity. The buildings in town are substantial and a new twenty room hotel has been completed. The whole region is underlaid with coal. The schools are excellent. Among the local institutions are two churches, a commercial club, a large general club, a newspaper, lumber yard, several hardware, grocery and implement houses, a poultry buyer and a hotel. Lands vary in price from \$20 to \$75 per acre. Indications of gas and oil are very numerous.

Wanted, a creamery and cheese factory.

Address, COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Amsterdam, Mo.

No. 3.

Anderson, McDonald county, Missouri.—Population 600, south of Kansas City, Mo., 192 miles. Principal sources of income are general farming, hard wood timber products, fence posts, mine timber, etc., tree fruits, berries and poultry. Land values in vicinity \$8 to \$15 per acre. Increase in population in 1903, seventy-five; improvements, eight new residences costing \$3,600.

Wanted at Anderson, a bank, bakery, cannery.

Address for information

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, L. E. Higgs, Anderson, Mo.

No. 4.

Asbury, Jasper county, Missouri.—Population about 100 in town and south of Kansas City, Mo., 140 miles. Situated in a good farming and stock raising country. Increase in population during 1903 within five miles of station, 500. The improvements in town consist of a flour and grist mill and three new residences. Fine clay for brick and tile is abundant. Land values range from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

Good openings for an elevator and chop mill, a dry goods store, hardware store and flour mill.

For information write to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, E. M. Whetsell, Asbury, Mo.

No. 5.

Drexel, Cass county, Missouri.—Population 550, fifty-three miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The town has a purely agricultural trade territory about twenty miles square. Coal appears to be abundant at a depth of 200 feet and good clay for brick and tiles is found in many places. The town increased fifty in population in 1903 during which time there were established a bank, hotel, grist mill, telephone, creamery and were erected three business houses and ten residences costing \$16,000.

There are good openings at Drexel for a modern hotel, a pickle and vinegar factory, a laundry and a tailor.

For information address

BANK OF DREXEL,
or, C. E. Faulkner & Co., Drexel, Mo.

No. 6.

Goodman, McDonald county, Missouri.—Population 150, south of Kansas City, Mo., 185 miles. Principal pursuits are general farming, fruit growing on an extensive scale and the manufacture of railroad ties, mining timbers and timber product. Part of the Ozark Orchard Company's plantation is located here. During 1903 some 350 people have settled within five miles of this station. Land values run from \$10 to \$20 per acre. During 1903, three new residences and one store building were erected in town and 500 acres were planted to orchard.

There are wanted at Goodman a drug store, implement store, lumber yard, shoe shop, barber shop, cannery, fruit evaporator and a saw mill.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, M. A. Edmisten, Goodman, Mo.

No. 7.

Hume, Bates county, Missouri.—Eighty-one miles south of Kansas City, population 740. A good business town, depending principally upon agricultural resources. A good stock and dairy country. Coal is abundant and there are good indications of gas and oil, none of which have as yet been developed.

Good opportunities for a flour mill, creamery and a lawyer.

Write for information to

BANK OF HUME, Hume, Missouri.

No. 8.

Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri.—Population 35,000 and within a radius of fifteen miles 175,000 more. The principal resources of the adjacent country are lead and zinc mining, averaging in cash ore sales about \$165,000 per week or about \$11,000,000 per annum. Limestone and iron ore and fuel are convenient but the manufacture of these resources has not been much developed. The waste mine gravel is now being put to practical use in the manufacture of artificial stone. Joplin is 155 miles south of Kansas City and has an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level. Its railway facilities consist of the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco railways. While it is a very important mercantile center, it is also a manufacturing point of great import-

ance, as its pay roll indicates. The miners pay roll amounts annually to \$4,129,922; railroad employees, \$158,000; lead smelters, \$144,000; machine shop and foundry men, \$126,000; flouring mills and planing mills, \$36,000; clerks in business houses, \$559,000; miscellaneous employment, \$288,000; total, \$5,389,000. Among the several hundred mercantile establishments are six banks carrying deposits amounting to \$2,000,000, twenty-two hotels, eighty-six groceries, thirty drug stores, thirty-eight clothing houses and five large general stores. The increase in population during 1903 has been 1,500, and during that time there were established in Joplin an ice factory, suburban street car line, a garment factory, a school, four churches, United States postoffice costing \$150,000, a library costing \$30,000, eleven business buildings costing \$150,000, 300 residences costing \$600,000 and street improvements costing \$21,000.

The following lines of manufactures are wanted and could do a very good business in Joplin: A chair and furniture factory, a cheese factory, lime works, a box factory, a cooperage plant, pickle and catsup factory, factory for farm implements, overalls and cheap garment factory, a shoe factory, a stove foundry, steam pump works, packing house, wholesale dry goods house, wholesale hardware, wholesale queensware, wholesale implement house.

For information write to

MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE, Joplin Club,
or, Marion Staples, Joplin, Mo.
Merwin, Mo.

No. 9.

Lanagan, McDonald county, Mo.—Population, 150. The general business of the town is the handling of farm products, mining timber, lumber, hard woods, hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry and eggs. A large business is done in the shipping of apples, peaches and berries, and this industry is capable of indefinite development. Land values in the adjacent county range from \$12 to \$18 per acre. During 1903, there has been an increase of 250 population in and within a radius of five miles of the town. The new acquisitions in town were a hotel, a business building, three residences erected at a cost of \$3,500. The increase in shipments has been 500 per cent. For manufacturing purposes there is available a most excellent water power. Medical waters are abundant in the vicinity, and the local scenery is magnificent, affording an ideal location for a large summer resort hotel.

Wanted: A drug store and resident physician, a feed and flour store, a barber shop, a school teacher capable of teaching music, a grist mill. A cannery, fruit evaporator and cold storage plant could do business.

For information write to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, L. W. Harper, Lanagan, Mo.

No 10.

Merwin, Bates county, Missouri.—This town is fifty-eight miles south of Kansas City, and has about 450 inhabitants. The principal business of Merwin is the handling and shipping of farm

produce, stock and dairy products raised in the vicinity. The town has a Normal college, good graded public schools, a bank, a creamery and various mercantile lines of business. Coal is abundant in the adjacent country, but no mining has been done. Land values range from \$30 to \$40 per acre. During 1903, the increase of population within a radius of five miles has been three hundred, and the increase of local shipments has been twenty-five per cent.

There are good business openings for a general store, carrying all lines of goods except drugs; a good building is ready for the right man. A newspaper and a brick and tile factory could do a good business here.

For information address, BANK OF MERWIN,
C. P. Catron, Cashier,
Merwin, Mo.

No. 11.

Neosho, Newton county, Missouri.—This is a solid, wealthy and steadily growing little city of 3,500 inhabitants, surrounded by a country that is full of natural resources. It lies at an altitude of 1,041 feet above sea level and is distant south of Kansas City 174 miles. The present resources from which the city draws its business are general farming, the shipping of thoroughbred live stock, production of tree fruits and berries, mining, manufacturing and jobbing. Among the existing industries are a woolen mill, planing mill, large cigar factory, plow factory, wagon factory, elevator and feed mill, foundry and machine shop, etc. Neosho is well built, has well graded and shaded streets, brick sidewalks, public parks, electric light and telephone services, a building and loan association, three weekly and two daily newspapers, a very large poultry raising establishment and other industries and conveniences incident to a city of its dimensions. The U. S. Fish Hatchery is located here and Neosho is very favorably known as a pleasure and health resort, owing to its numerous springs, some of which are medicinal and others of remarkable purity. It is a great educational center and a decidedly pleasant place to live in. Among the available undeveloped resources are great beds of tripoli, lead and zinc deposits, excellent limestones for commercial lime and a fine waterpower. Land values in the vicinity of Neosho range from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

During the year 1903, the increase in town and adjacent country within a radius of five miles has been 700, and among the local improvements are a new bank, increased capacity of the ice plant, five new business buildings costing \$40,000 and fifty new residences. The local shipments have increased twenty per cent, among which were sixty-two carloads of strawberries. For 1904 the acreage planted in this fruit is 650, aggregating between 175 and 225 carloads.

Neosho needs the following enterprises, for all of which there are good openings: A gas plant, brickyard, sanitarium, creamery, hosiery mills, machine shops, fruit evaporator, cannery, white lime works, cloth glove factory, another large hotel, corn cob pipe factory, woven wire fence plant, paper and strawboard mill, furniture and chair factory, barrel, box and crate factory, wholesale mercantile houses of various kinds, overalls, pants, and shirt factory,

bottling plant for Neosho spring and sulphur waters, distillery, stone quarries, cheese factory and more dwelling houses to rent.

Write for information to

COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Lee D. Bell, Sec'y., Neosho, Mo.

No. 12.

Noel, McDonald county, Missouri.—A prosperous little town, depending for business upon general farming, fruit growing, quarrying, the manufacture of lime and manufacture of charcoal. The quarries in this vicinity afford some of the finest building stone in the state, great quantities being available and useful for building blocks, lime and the manufacture of cement. While general farming is the engrossing pursuit of the rural population, the county is admirably adapted to the growing of fruits and berries. Fine live stock is raised in large numbers and there are large shipments of poultry from this point. Noel is situated on the Elk or Cowskin river, one of the most famous fishing streams in Southern Missouri, and during the summer months is visited by hundreds of the disciples of Isaac Walton. Land values in the vicinity of Noel range from \$15 to \$30 per acre, though cheaper lands can be had. During 1903, the population in the town and adjacent country within a radius of five miles was increased 3,100 people, and during that time there were established two new quarries, a lumber mill, telephone service, a church and three new residences. The local shipments increased twenty per cent. One of the finest water powers in the state of Missouri is here undeveloped and available.

Noel is beautifully situated on the south bend of the Cowskin river, in McDonald county, Mo., nestling between the wooded foothills of the Ozark mountains. At this point Butler creek forms a juncture with the Cowskin from the south and Mill creek from the east, opening up long and fertile valleys for agricultural and grazing purposes. The climate is salubrious and the soil productive. The latter is of the mulatto type, gravelly and admirably adapted to fruit growing. The annual precipitation as given by the U. S. Weather Bureau, Missouri division, is as follows: Jan., 2.11 inches; Feb., 2.19; March, 3.65; April, 4.05; May, 5.29; June, 4.92; July, 3.93; Aug., 3.11; Sept., 3.83; Oct., 2.49; Nov., 2.61; Dec., 2.48; and for the year, 40.66 inches. Average date of last killing frost in spring is April 16, and the average date of the first killing frost in autumn is October 13. In 1903 the state labor commissioner reports McDonald county as leading the state in the shipment of peaches, shipping 104,852 baskets, and in stone shipping 1,390 carloads. Special opportunities are afforded for fruit growing here. The climatic conditions and soil, as well as the direct route to the North, offer the ideal conditions to the commercial fruit grower and to the bee-keeper, for the two are inseparable—the one cannot succeed best without the other.

Noel wants a cannery and a stave or hard wood specialty mill, as timber for manufacture is abundant.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, A. B. Smith, Noel, Mo.

No. 13.

Oskaloosa, Barton county, Missouri.—113 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., population 75. Principal business, handling and shipment of farm produce and live stock.

Good opening for a grocer and a blacksmith shop.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, J. M. Strader, Oskaloosa, Mo.

No. 14.

Richards, Vernon county, Missouri.—Population 680, ninety-four miles south of Kansas City, and located in the center of a good and prosperous farming and stock raising country. Coal and gas are known to exist in the vicinity, but have not been developed. Oil showings are found in several places. The town has three churches, graded public schools and several mercantile houses. The increase of population during 1903 within a radius of five miles has been 200, and during the year there were opened two coal mines and established a bank, telephone service and a cannery. Eleven new buildings were erected and street improvements made, the whole costing \$16,000. Shipments of local products have increased fifteen per cent. Lands in the adjacent country are valued at \$30 to \$50 per acre.

There are wanted at Richards a general store, an elevator and feed mill, a contractor and builder, a flour mill, a restaurant, furniture store, jeweler, creamery, shoemaker, brick and tile factory, a teacher and a lawyer.

Write for information to C. W. WILDER,
or, Bank of Richards, Richards, Mo.

No. 15.

Stotesbury, Vernon county, Missouri.—Population 300, situated eighty-nine miles south of Kansas City, Mo., in a good agricultural section of country, altitude 801 feet. The principal shipment consists of hay, milled feed, hogs and high grade live stock. The town has a bank, hotel, several stores and a lumber yard. During 1903 the population in town and within a radius of five miles was increased by 150 new settlers, and the local improvements made were a hotel, telephone service, an oil well and two residences costing \$1,000. Local shipments have increased twenty per cent. Land values in the vicinity range from \$30 to \$45 per acre.

There are wanted at Stotesbury a meat market, bakery, jeweler, laundry, coal dealer, furniture store, clothing store, newspaper, grist mill, creamery and a wagon shop.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.

KANSAS.**No. 16.**

Pittsburg, Crawford county, Kansas.—Population 15,000 and in adjacent mining camps 15,000 more. South from Kansas City 129 miles, altitude above sea level 945 feet. Principal industries are

the handling of the products of the coal mines, lead and zinc smelters, manufacture of brick and sewer pipe and other local industries, among which are three brick, tile and pipe works employing about 600 men, railway shops, foundry and machine shops, flouring mills, a packing house, bicycle factory, two ice plants, boiler works, steam laundry, gas works, carriage factory, planing mill, grain elevators and a powder mill. Both gas and electricity are used for illumination and electric and suburban lines connect the city with the numerous mining camps in that section of country. Coal is very abundant and cheap, offering splendid opportunities for manufactures of all kinds. The railway facilities of Pittsburg consist of the Kansas City Southern, the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railways. During the year 1903 there has been an increase of 1,296 inhabitants in the city and of 287 families within five miles of it. The improvements in the city and immediate vicinity during the same time consist of ten coal mines, a quarry, increased capacity of foundry, ice factory, a hotel, telephone service, brickyard, increased capacity of packing house, mattress factory, wagon factory, two schools, manual training school, ten business buildings costing \$75,000, 166 residences costing \$175,000, water works extension costing \$10,000, street improvements at a cost of \$70,000, one church, increased coal production of twenty-five per cent. Annual pay roll \$2,300,000. Land values in adjacent country \$25 to \$35 per acre, nearly all of it a good farming country.

Pittsburg offers splendid opportunities, owing to its cheap fuel, to enterprises like the following: Glass factory, planing mills, iron foundry, paper mills, a first class hotel, flour and feed mill, brick and sewer pipe works, a wholesale grocer, a daily newspaper. Commercial ventures of any kind would do well.

For information address

COMMERCIAL CLUB, T. P. Waskey, Sec'y.
or, F. M. King, Pittsburg, Kans.

ARKANSAS.

No. 17.

Ashdown, Little River county, Arkansas.—Population 1,000, south of Kansas City, Mo., 468 miles. Principal resources are the cultivation of cotton and corn, truck growing, live stock, the manufacture of lumber and brick. Surrounded by a good farming and fruit country. Hard wood for manufacturing is abundant. There are in the town a lumber mill, three cotton gins, a cotton seed oil mill, hotel, bank, telephone, two brickyards, a handle factory, school, church and fertilizer works. About 200 people have been added to the population in 1903 and several of the above named establishments were erected during the year. Thirty new dwellings were built in the same time. The cotton export is about 150 carloads and land values range from \$5 to \$12 per acre.

Ashdown, Ark., wants a laundry, bakery, hardware store, dentist, newspaper, and affords good openings for an ice plant and veneering factory.

Address for information, AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, F. D. Strong, Jr., Ashdown, Ark.

No. 18.

Cove, Polk county, Arkansas.—Population 300, south of Kansas City, Mo., 397 miles. Has a lumber mill, cotton gin and grist mill. Quite a shipping point for Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, peaches, strawberries, etc., over 300 acres of the latter being in cultivation in 1904. The shipments of local truck have increased 75 per cent in the last two years and the place is becoming important as a fruit and and truck market. Land values run from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Cove, Ark., needs a hotel, and the local fruit and truck production will soon make necessary a cannery, fruit evaporator and fruit box factory.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, Cove Horticultural Society, Cove Ark.

No. 19.

Decatur, Benton county, Arkansas.—South of Kansas City 217 miles, population 300. Principal resources are general farming, live stock, poultry and eggs, tree fruits and berries, hard wood lumber; in cultivation 100,000 peach trees, 270,000 apple trees of which twenty per cent are bearing, and 120 acres in strawberries. There were planted during the spring of 1904 50,000 apple trees, 40,000 peach trees and 150 acres in strawberries. Lands are cheap and convenient to easy transportation. There is an abundance of timber for charcoal pits and limestone for lime kilns.

Decatur wants a furniture store, harness shop, lumber yard, clothing store, bank, newspaper, general store, meal market, flour and feed store. This is a good location for an ice plant and cold storage, barrel and box factory, cannery, cider mill, vinegar factory and peach evaporator.

Write for information to

E. N. PLANK, JR.,

Decatur, Arkansas.

No. 20.

De Queen, Sevier county, Arkansas.—Population 4,000, south of Kansas City, Mo., 433 miles, altitude 379 feet above sea level. The present resources are the manufacture of lumber, cultivation of cotton and corn and the production of fine fruits and commercial truck. The fine pine and hard wood saw mills at De Queen turn out daily about 200,000 feet of lumber, and among the other industries are an ice factory, electric light plant, a pickle factory, bottling works and a fruit cannery. The saw mills alone employ over 500 men. Among the mineral resources are fire and potters' clays, oil bearing sand, asphaltum deposits, zinc, lead, copper and antimony veins which should interest miners and prospectors. The hard woods are only used as lumber, but they are present in such quantity and variety that any kind of a wood-working establishment would find raw material enough to last for many years. The De Queen and Eastern railway traverses large areas of timber, mineral and farming lands between De Queen and Locksburg. De Queen handles more or less cotton and live stock, to which the surrounding country is very well

adapted, but the truck and fruit growing industry is rapidly growing. At the present time there are about 350 acres in orchard and perhaps twice as much in berries, cantaloupes, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., all of which find a ready market in the Northern cities. Land values range from \$10 to \$35 per acre.

During 1903 over 1,000 people have settled in De Queen, and some fifty families on the surrounding farms. During the same time there have been established at De Queen a hardware store, lumber mill, foundry, two hotels, an ice, light and cold storage plant, a cannery, pickling works, patent medicine company, a church, three business buildings and seventy-six residences. Street improvements have been made at a cost of \$5,000.

De Queen, Ark., needs a tailor, baker, dentist, teacher, principal, produce dealer, wholesale flour and feed store, and offers splendid openings for a brick and tile yard, furniture factory, cheese factory, dairy, wagon shop, water works plant, woolen mill, fruit evaporator, chair factory, cooperage, fruit box factory, and operators in lead and zinc mines, and undeveloped oil and asphalt deposits.

Write for information to

BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB,

or, Towson & Johnson,

De Queen, Ark.

No. 21.

Fort Smith, Sebastian county, Arkansas.—Population, 25,000 in the city and additions. Situate 328 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., on the Arkansas river and close to the Indian Territory line. It is a rapidly growing city, located in a very fertile section of country, and transacts a manufacturing and jobbing business of over \$25,000,000 annually. The surrounding country is rapidly developing into a first class dairy, truck and fruit region, yielding annually from 1,200 to 1,500 carloads of Irish potatoes and an equal number of cars of peaches, berries and commercial truck. The adjoining Indian Territory* is but thinly settled, but as the lands are now coming into market a great increase of population may be confidently expected. Coal is under and around the city and some 9,000 men are employed in mining it, the daily output being over 30,000 tons. Fine fire clays, brick clays, lead, zinc and other ores, valuable building stones are in the immediate vicinity or within easy reach, and of pine timber and good furniture, implement and wagon timbers there is the greatest abundance. About 100,000 bales of cotton are annually handled at Fort Smith and the acreage in this staple is constantly increasing.

Among the manufacturing establishments of the city are seven furniture factories, wire bedspring factory, two mattress factories, three brick plants, box factory, three planing mills, cotton compress, office furniture plant, two cotton seed oil mills, four foundries, vinegar plant, shoe factory, flour mill, two cotton gins, wagon factory, a large powder mill, etc. Nearly all lines of wholesale trade are represented and one hundred and forty-five commercial travelers represent the mercantile interests in the adjoining territory. All the equipments of a modern city, such as electric street car service, lights, water works, fine hotels, public buildings,

paved streets and walks, opera houses, churches, fire and police departments, etc., will be found here of the highest order.

The increase in population during 1903 has been 3,471 new residents in the city and 2,000 families in the country immediately adjacent. The work of improvement done during the year amounted to: Coal mined, 15,000 tons daily; fruit and vegetables handled, 1,500 cars; cotton handled, 65,000 bales; 250 new residences built; new investments in coal lands, \$1,000,000; two furniture factories; a wagon factory costing \$200,000; a powder mill, investment \$175,000; a wire springbed company; a meat packer. A number of new enterprises are now being negotiated.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, offers splendid openings and has fuel and raw material available in any desired quantity for a tannery, sewer pipe plant, distillery, brewery, soap factory, cotton mill, woolen mill, carriage factory, agricultural implement plant. A cold storage plant could do a fine business, and there is room for more furniture factories and a first class hotel. Owing to the cheapness of its coal, Fort Smith should be a great center for iron works, foundries and smelters.

Write for information to

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF FT. SMITH, ARK.,

E. B. Miller, Secretary.

No. 22.

Gentry, Benton county, Arkansas.—Population, 1,200; altitude 1,252 feet above sea level; south of Kansas City, Mo., 222 miles. Principal industries of the vicinity are general farming, fruit growing, poultry raising and fine live stock. The annual fruit shipments are valued at from \$200,000 to \$250,000, consisting of apples, peaches and berries. Of the latter four hundred acres were in cultivation in 1904, and during 1903 over five thousand acres were planted in tree fruits of various kinds. Within three or four miles of town the country is thickly settled, and within this area land values range from \$20 to \$100 per acre.

During 1903 three hundred new settlers located in town and two hundred families, nearly 1,000 people, settled on adjacent farms. During this year there were established at Gentry, Ark., two lumber mills, a first class hotel, a bank, feed mill, telephone, brickyard, fruit packery, cannery, water works, a school building, opera house, seven business buildings, fifty residences costing \$25,000, and street improvements to the value of \$4,000. A new one hundred barrel flour mill was built in 1904.

Gentry, Arkansas, wants a bakery, up-to-date grocery, livery barn, clothing store, meat market, restaurant, laundry, shoemaker, brickyard, wagon shop, blacksmith, lawyer and a teacher. Lead and zinc deposits have been discovered and need developing. There are good openings at Gentry for brick and tile works, a building contractor, ice plant and cold storage, lime works, electric light plant, box and barrel factory.

Address for information

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF GENTRY, ARK.,

L. H. Moore, Secretary,

or, C. C. Lale, Gentry, Ark.

No. 23.

Gillham, Sevier county, Arkansas.—Population 400, altitude 748 feet above sea level, south of Kansas City, Mo., 421 miles. Lumbering and mining are the principal resources of the town, though the surrounding country is well suited for general farming, fruit and truck growing and the raising of live stock. Some of the greatest veins of manganese, lead and zinc ore in the United States, and one of the three antimony mines of the country are located near Gillham. Large developments have been made in the mining industry in this section. Roofing slate occurs in very large deposits and excellent clays for brick and tiling are found in many places.

During 1903 fifty people have settled in town and fifteen families on the adjacent farms. The local improvements consist of four lumber mills, a cotton gin, telephone, school, church, two business buildings, three residences and street improvements. A large acreage has been planted in fruit trees—about seventy-five acres—and five acres in strawberries. A fine water power is very convenient to the town.

At Gillham, Ark., there are good openings for a saw mill and planer, a fruit box factory, lead and zinc miners, limeburners and slate quarrymen.

Address for information

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, Geo. L. Rector,
Gillham, Ark.

No. 24.

Grannis, Arkansas.—Population about 400, south of Kansas City, Mo., 414 miles. General resources are lumbering, farming, some fruit and berry growing, there being about two hundred acres in peach orchard, and thirty-five acres in strawberries. Increase in population during 1903, in town fifty-five people, on the surrounding farms one hundred families, and during the same time there were built a lumber mill, crate factory and twenty dwellings. Improved lands range in value from \$7 to \$20 per acre., unimproved from \$5 to \$10.

Grannis, Ark., wants a bank, furniture store, livery barn, dentist, and affords a very good location for a brickyard, box factory, grist mill and saw mill.

Address for information

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, J. H. Orr,
Grannis, Ark.

No. 25.

Gravette, Benton county, Arkansas.—A prosperous town of 1,000 people, 210 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and above sea level 1,229 feet. It lies in the midst of a fertile farming region and is a rapidly growing town. It has two railways, and the surrounding country has developed into an exceptionally fine fruit, truck and farming region. It is surrounded by numerous fine orchards, poultry yards and stock farms. The annual shipments from Gravette amount from 90 to 150 carloads of apples, 50 cars of live stock, 2,000 to 3,000 crates of peaches, 1,500 to 3,000 crates

of strawberries, 10,000 cases of eggs of thirty dozen each, 200,000 pounds of poultry and about 200,000 pounds of wool and hides. The total exports are valued at \$200,000 to \$250,000. These figures will be greatly increased in the next two or three years, as over 500 acres have been planted in orchard and over 100 acres in berries during the fall of 1903 and spring of 1904.

The business interests are represented in six dry goods stores, a general merchandise house, three grocery stores, three hardware stores, two furniture stores, three produce houses, two drug stores, two jewelers, photographers, three hotels, a bank, livery barn, two fine flouring mills, an elevator, two distilleries, etc. The town has good school facilities, several churches, and conveniences commensurate with its population.

During 1903 fifty people have settled in the town and seventy-five families on the adjacent farms. Unimproved lands range in price from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The new improvements during 1903 consist of a new hotel, brickyard, two lime kilns, an oil well, cannery, school, two churches, five business buildings costing \$5,000 and twenty-five new residences.

Gravette, Ark., wants a cold storage plant, a cannery, a broom factory, a wholesale grocery house, a racket store, a good brick plant, fruit box and cooperage plant, a good hotel building, a feed store and a good teacher.

Write for information to

GRAVETTE BOARD OF TRADE,

H. P. Lewis, Secretary,

or, Bank of Gravette, Gravette, Ark.

No. 26.

Hatfield, Polk county, Arkansas.—Population 500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 392 miles. Principal resources are general farming, mining, lumbering and fruit growing. Lead and zinc ore are abundant and of good timber there is a plentitude. Fruit and truck growing are being rapidly developed, and poultry and eggs yield a considerable income. Cotton and corn are, however, the staple crops. The country is but little developed and there is room for almost any industry. During 1903 some twenty families have settled in and about the town and a lumber mill, cotton gin, flour mill, grist mill, school and several residences have been built.

Hatfield, Ark., wants a dry goods store, notion store, physician, newspaper, small brickyard. A cannery, fruit evaporator and furniture factory could find abundant raw material to work on.

Address for information,

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, C. W. Murphy, Hatfield, Ark.

No. 27.

Horatio, Sevier county, Arkansas.—Population 800, south of Kansas City, Mo., 441 miles, altitude above sea level 341 feet. Manufacture of lumber, general farming, stock raising and cultivation of orchards on a commercial scale are the principal pursuits of the vicinity. There is an abundance of fine timber that can be manufactured and plenty of good farm lands that can be had at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Several large saw mills

are operated at Horatio, which handles also about 3,000 bales of cotton per annum. A peach orchard covering 4,000 acres has been located here and 2,000 acres of same have been planted during the spring of 1904. About one hundred new people have settled in and around the town during 1903, and a lumber mill, cotton gin, hotel, church and five dwellings have been erected.

There are wanted at Horatio, Ark., a hardware store, furniture store, harness shop, tinshop, photographer, jewel worker and a dentist. There are good openings for a cannery, brickyard, furniture and axe handle factory, there being raw material in abundance.

For information address AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, T. G. Franklin, Horatio, Ark.

No. 28.

Janssen, Arkansas.—Population 500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 402 miles. The town has two planing mills, one saw mill and several more a few miles out in the timber. Good hard woods, lead and zinc deposits, fine clay deposits for brick and pottery are abundant in the vicinity. The lands are well suited for general farming, stock raising and fruit growing. Lands are very cheap.

Janssen, Ark. (Vandervoort P. O.), wants a bank and a newspaper, and there are good prospects for lead and zinc miners, canneries, evaporators and a brickyard.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, W. E. McDowell, Janssen, Ark.

No. 29.

Locksburg, Sevier county, Arkansas.—Population 1,000, county seat of Sevier county, on the De Queen & Eastern railway. Principal resources are general farming, corn, cotton, hay and live stock. Much of the surrounding country is well suited for fine fruits and commercial truck. Lead, coal and fine pine and hard wood timbers for manufacturing are abundant.

Locksburg wants a hotel, hardware store, lumber yard, bakery, jeweler, drug store, a shoemaker, coal dealer, meat market, hide and tallow dealer, harness shop, dentist, teacher, lawyer, brickyard, wagon shop. A saw mill, woolen mill and a cooperage plant could do well here.

For information write to
HON. R. A. GILLIAM, Mayor,
Locksburg, Ark.

No. 30.

Mena, Polk county, Arkansas.—Population 4,500, altitude above sea level 1,146 feet, south of Kansas City, Mo., 380 miles, seat of Polk county and division terminal of K. C. S. railway. The monthly pay roll of Mena is about \$40,000, and is derived from various sources. Cotton raising, fruit growing, truck raising and live stock are the engrossing pursuits on the adjacent farms, which are being rapidly settled. The surrounding country is very rich in lead and zinc ores, in iron ores, manganese and fine merchantable slate deposits. All of these have been more or less developed and several good mines and quarries are operated in the county.

Oil, asphalt and coal indications have been found in many places and pine timber and hard wood are very abundant. The annual cotton production is about 5,000 bales and considerable shipments are made of fruits, truck, poultry and eggs. Among the local institutions are seven churches, graded public schools, two academies, a public library, two banks, five planing mills, an electric light plant, telephone system, two wholesale houses, a considerable number of retail firms and a business men's club.

During 1903 the town population has been increased by 529 new residents, and 115 families have been settled on the farms within five miles of town. Many of the new settlers have gone into fruit raising. The improvements made during 1903 consist of two cotton gins, a brickyard, fruit packery, school building costing \$10,000, two brick business buildings, street improvements to the value of \$500. An extensive water works plant is now under construction.

The purity of the water and the fine climate of the country around Mena, as well as its attractive scenery, have made it an attractive summer and winter resort, and a sanitarium should do well here.

At Mena, Ark., are good openings for a textile factory, brickyard, furniture factory, fruit box and barrel factory, a cannery. A physician could establish a good practice here. A large summer resort hotel, well equipped, should do a fine business. Fruit growers and truck gardeners can't go amiss here.

For information address the

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB,
or, G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.

No. 31.

Ravanna, Miller county, Arkansas.—Population 150, south of Kansas City, Mo., 512 miles. Lumbering, farming and commercial truck farming are the engrossing pursuits of the population. Lumber, live stock and potatoes are the principal shipments. The surrounding country is well suited for fruit growing. Lands range in value from \$5 to \$10 per acre. About twenty families have settled on adjacent lands during 1903 and the improvements made in town consist of a tie mill, blacksmith shop, cotton gin, grist mill, one business building, one dwelling.

Ravanna, Ark., needs a hotel, lumber yard, livery barn, harness shop, dentist, teacher and shoemaker.

Address for information,

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, L. G. Yates, Ravanna, Ark.

No. 32.

Siloam Springs, Benton county, Arkansas.—Population 4,000, altitude above sea level 1,163 feet, south of Kansas City, Mo., 229 miles. Situate in a rich agricultural and fruit producing country, the principal sources of income being general farming, raising of high grade live stock, particularly horses and mules, apple, peach and berry growing, poultry and eggs and local manufactures. It is a rapidly growing city, the investments in new buildings amounting annually from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Since 1902 the expen-

ditures in this direction have been over \$115,000 per annum. At the present time the city has a good electric light system, a water works plant, telephone service, a large cold storage plant, two banks, a wood fibre plaster factory, two newspapers, several blocks of very attractive business buildings, built of brick and stone, a large number of neat modern residences, commodious hotels, a good school system and six churches.

There are about twenty springs within the limits of the city and of these Twin Springs, Siloam and Seven Springs are esteemed the most valuable. The water is apparently a pure, cold, free stone water, but there are claimed for it and abundantly certified to, many permanent cures of chronic troubles, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, chronic catarrh, liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, hay fever, chronic diarrhoea, etc., etc. The fine summer and autumn climate, the excellence of the waters, the general attractiveness of the little city and the pleasant accommodations for visitors have made it a very popular resort and several thousand people from other localities spend a month or two at this place. The fruit and poultry production of Siloam Springs is very large. The fruit shipments of Benton county exceed \$2,000,000 per annum, and those of Siloam Springs probably \$300,000. The largest apple crop shipped was 173 carloads, and in addition to these there were shipped 6,000 crates of peaches, 5,000 crates of strawberries, 19,413 dozen chickens and 83,200 cases of eggs of thirty dozen each, the whole valued at \$500,000. The strawberry acreage in 1904 is 250 acres.

The increase of population in Siloam Springs during 1903 has been fully 500 and on the adjacent farms 2,500 more have settled, largely increasing the orchard acreage. Land values close to Siloam Springs range from \$50 to \$100 per acre. The local improvements during 1903 consist of a hotel, ice factory and cold storage plant, telephone, brickyard, three evaporators, wood fibre factory, one college, church, three public buildings costing \$25,000, one business building costing \$75,000, 100 residences costing \$50,000 and street improvements costing \$1,000. The shipments from Siloam Springs have increased twenty-five per cent.

Siloam Springs needs a first-class summer resort hotel, a merchant tailor. Good hard wood is abundant and there is ample raw material for a handle and spoke factory, a furniture factory, a fruit box factory, a cooperage plant, chair factory, pickling and preserving works, a cannery. Oil and zinc indications are numerous in the vicinity. Write for information to

COMMERCIAL CLUB, Siloam Springs, Ark.,
Connelly Harrington, President.

No. 33.

Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Arkansas.—Population 450, south of Kansas City 205 miles, altitude above sea level 921 feet. The local resources are fruit growing, poultry raising and general farming, large quantities of apples, peaches, strawberries, chickens and eggs being shipped from this point. There is an abundance of excellent limestone suitable for building and for manufactur-

ing lime, both of which can be handled to advantage. Sulphur Springs is a famous health resort and is annually visited by people troubled with all sorts of ills, the hotel accommodations being sufficient to take care of several hundred people at a time. The springs are of different kinds. The chalybeate or iron springs are beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and in cases of general debility. The saline springs insure favorable action in cases of stomach catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism. The white sulphur springs are used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora, malaria, rheumatism, gout, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, etc. The several other springs are used for various disorders.

The permanent population has increased by fifty new residents in the town during 1903, and one hundred families have settled on the farms in the vicinity. During the year there were opened up a new stone quarry, a new lime kiln and installed a new telephone line. A large acreage was planted in fruits, among these forty acres in strawberries.

Sulphur Springs, Ark., wants an up-to-date hotel, a teacher, dentist, notion store, lumber yard, bakery and a shoemaker. Builders of fruit evaporators could do some good here.

Address for further information,

CHURCH & PAUL,

Sulphur Springs, Ark.

No. 34.

Waldron, Scott county, Arkansas.—Population 1,500, on Arkansas & Western railway, via Heavener, I. T. Situated in a good farming, fruit growing, stock raising, timber and coal region. A prosperous town, having several saw mills, hotels, schools, churches and other institutions common to a town of its size. Lands are cheap and farmers and stock raisers can do very well here.

Waldron, Ark., needs a brickyard, laundry, wholesale flour and feed store. There are good openings for an electric light plant, ice factory, fruit cannery and creamery.

Address for information,

FORRESTER-DUNCAN LAND CO.,

Waldron, Ark.

No. 35.

Wilton, Arkansas.—Population 400, south of Kansas City, Mo., 462 miles, altitude 334 feet. General resources, farming and stock raising; principal crops, cotton and corn. Increase in population during 1903 in town, 164 people; on the surrounding farms, 15 families.

Wilton, Ark., wants a laundry, shoemaker, bakery, clothing store, newspaper, flour and grist mill and has an abundance of hard woods for a cooperage and fruit box factory.

Address for information,

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, S. H. Webb, Wilton, Ark.

No. 36.

Winthrop, Little River county, Arkansas.—Population 500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 449 miles. Principal sources of income are lumber trade, farming, fruit growing and stock raising. Ships potatoes, peaches and berries. Increase in population during 1903 in town and on adjacent farms nearly 150; the improvements consist of a lumber mill, cotton mill, grist mill, three business buildings. The shipments from this point have increased fifty per cent during the year.

Winthrop, Ark., wants a bank, general merchandise store, millinery store, furniture store, barber, meat market, telephone connection, a good physician, a newspaper and a teacher.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, Commercial Club, Winthrop, Ark.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

No. 37.

Howe, Choctaw nation, I. T.—This town of 2,000 people is in Sugar Loaf county at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railways, 333 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The country surrounding it is open prairie limited in area by the Sugar Loaf mountains and is very rich in coal deposits, which are being worked on an extensive scale. The soil is very fertile and suitable for general farming and stock raising. As the lands have not yet been allotted to individual owners, no land valuations can be made at present. The principal business of Howe, is the shipping of coal and of agricultural products. The increase in population during 1903 has been 200 in town and 350 families within a radius of five miles. The improvements consists of a new coal mine, cotton gin, hotel, grist mill, telephone service, church, and two business buildings. Local shipments have increased ten per cent.

There are wanted at Howe a department store, bank, lumberyard, milliner, dentist, brickyard.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, V. M. Briggs, Howe, I. T.

No. 38.

Marble City, Cherokee nation, I. T.—Population 100, south of Kansas City, Mo., 281 miles. Principal business of village is handling agricultural products. Abundant in the vicinity are marble, zinc, lead ores and some hard wood timber. A company has been organized for the purpose of developing some of the marble beds.

The following could do business at Marble: Physician, teacher, a saw mill, cotton gin and grist mill, cement mill and lime works. Undeveloped marble and ore deposits.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, K. H. Shattuck, Marble, I. T.

No. 39.

Poteau, Choctaw nation, I. T.—Situated at junction of Kansas City Southern and St. Louis & San Francisco railways and has 2,500 inhabitants. It is south of Kansas City, Mo., 326 miles and its altitude above sea level is 500 feet. It is the center of the coal district of the Indian Territory and Arkansas with coal around and under it. It is surrounded except on the west by a fine agricultural country, capable of producing great crops of cotton, corn and other field crops, peaches, apples, berries and commercial truck. Among the raw materials awaiting development are coal deposits, good building stone, shale and fire clay for bricks, tile, pipe and potteries, oil indications and an abundance of fine timbers, such as oak, hickory, ash, gum, red and white oak and pine.

Poteau has now the United States District court, one bank, eighteen mercantile houses, four hotels, one public school costing \$5,000, one handle and spoke factory employing seventy-five men, one lumber yard, two livery barns, one newspaper, one bakery, bottling works, etc. Five church associations have buildings of their own. Oil borings are being made in several places near the town. The increase in population in the town has been 200 people and the improvements made in that time consist of a new coal mine, lumber mill, four business buildings costing \$10,000 and forty-four residences costing \$17,000.

Wanted at Poteau, a harness shop, laundry, shoemaker, tailor, tin shop, shoe store, flour and grist mill, cold storage, water works, electric light plant. Fine openings for wagon factory, foundry and machine shop, furniture factory, cannery, vitrified brick plant, sewer pipe factory, cotton factory, oil mill and compress, wholesale grocer and feed store.

Write for information to

POTEAU IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Ed. McKenna, President, Poteau, I. T.

No. 40.

Redland, Choctaw nation, I. T.—South of Kansas City, Mo., 306 miles, situated in a fertile section of country capable of a large cotton production. Principal shipments are cotton and Irish potatoes, of the latter from ten to fifteen carloads per season.

Wanted at Redland, a restaurant.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, J. F. Emerich, Redland, I. T.

No. 41.

Sallisaw, Cherokee nation, I. T.—Population 1,500 to 1,800; south of Kansas City, Mo., 291 miles. The principal business of the town is the handling of the cotton crop, about 15,000 bales, general farm products, live stock, tree fruits and berries, of which some 75 to 85 acres have been grown in 1904. The potato shipments amount to about 100 carloads per season. The town is situated at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern railways, has numerous fine stone and brick business buildings, two banks, some thirty odd substantial business houses, four modern cotton gins, flour mills, four hotels,

telephone service, two newspapers, good schools and five churches. The annual shipments from Sallisaw consist of 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton, 300 to 400 carloads of cotton seed, 100 to 200 carloads of potatoes, 35 to 60 carloads of strawberries and an equal number of carloads of peaches, poultry, truck and eggs. Aside from the agricultural resources there are available for development coal deposits, hard wood for wagon timbers, box and barrel works, clay for bricks, stone quarries and cotton by-products. During 1903 the town population has increased by 245 inhabitants and the adjacent country within a radius of five miles by 100 families. The improvements made in Sallisaw during 1903 consisted of a foundry, cotton gin, cotton seed oil mill, a bank, brickyard, public school, court house, jail, four business buildings costing \$20,000, twenty-five residences costing \$22,000. The shipments from Sallisaw during the year have increased twenty-five per cent over 1902.

There are wanted at Sallisaw a shoe dealer, harness shop, a good hotel, livery stable, dray line and transfer, notion store, tin-shop, flour and feed store, cannery, ice and electric light plant, furniture factory, pump works, cooperage, building contractor, brickyard, water works plant and fruit box factory.

For information address,

BANK OF SALLISAW, Sallisaw, I. T.

No. 42.

Shady Point, Choctaw nation, I. T.—Population 300, south of Kansas City, Mo., 320 miles. Coal mining and general farming are the principal occupations of the town and adjacent country. During 1903 there were established at Shady Point a coal mine, cotton gin, hotel, grist mill, telephone service and a school. The local shipments have increased fifty per cent.

A physician would find a good opening at this place.

Wanted at Shady Point.—A bank, meat market and a brick yard.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, W. W. Eckles, Shady Point, I. T.

No. 43.

Spiro, Cherokee nation, I. T.—South of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles, west of Fort Smith, Ark., 16 miles. Population 1,000, engaged in the handling of cotton, forage and hay, the annual cotton shipments amounting to from 14,000 to 15,000 bales, annual potato shipments 20 to 25 carloads. The bottom lands in the vicinity are excellently adapted for cotton and potato crops. The hill lands are good for fruits, truck and general farm crops. There are also large areas of prairie lands suited for general farming and stock raising. There is much oak, hickory and cottonwood in the vicinity that could be manufactured to advantage and large coal deposits, as yet undeveloped are convenient. Indian land titles are being perfected and lands can be sold within a year. At present leases can be obtained. During 1903 fifty people have settled in the town and one hundred families in the immediate country surrounding it. The local improvements consist of a cotton gin, telephone service and street improvements costing \$1,000. Spiro is the junction

point of the main line of the K. C. S. and the Fort Smith branch and also the crossing of the Arkansas and Western railway.

The following lines of business are wanted at Spiro: A good hotel, livery stable, brickyard, tinshop, wholesale flour and feed store, a live newspaper man, a saw mill, laundry, bakery and a good lawyer.

Address for information,

W. T. CALDWELL, Sec'y., Spiro Improvement Co.,

Spiro, I. T.

No. 44.

Stilwell, Cherokee nation, I. T.—This town is 258 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and lies on the slope of the Boston mountains, being 400 feet higher than any other town within forty miles. The population is between 1,200 and 1,400. The surrounding country is rich agricultural land, adapted to the standard field crops, as well as to the raising of fine fruits and commercial truck. Corn produces 40 to 75 bushels, wheat 20 to 25 and cotton a bale to the acre. For live stock the country is excellent as there is forage in abundance. The available resources that can be developed and will sustain a large town are lumber, marble, building stone, zinc, lead, and the agricultural resources of the surrounding country. The increase in population during 1903 has been 100 in town and 100 families within five miles of it. During the year there were installed a cotton gin, bank, telephone service, school, four business buildings costing \$40,000 and twenty-five residences costing \$15,000. The shipments of products from Stilwell have increased five hundred per cent.

Wanted at Stilwell, a bakery, coal dealer, electric light plant and brickyard.

Write for information to

BANK OF STILWELL, Stilwell, I. T.

No. 45.

Westville, Cherokee nation, I. T., is a junction point on the Kansas City Southern and St. Louis & San Francisco railways. Its population is about 1,200 and its altitude above sea level 1,137 feet. It is situated 244 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and 542 miles north of Port Arthur. The location of this growing town is a good one, having a very large area of fertile country surrounding it. Land titles are now being rapidly cleared and much good land will be open for settlement within a year; much of this can now be leased. Corn yields from forty to sixty bushels per acre; wheat, oats and other small grains yield handsome crops and cotton is extensively grown. As the country is very well grassed stock raising is carried on at a minimum cost. Poultry and eggs are important sources of income. Fruits of all kinds yield handsomely, the apple shipments from this point exceeding 150 carloads in an apple year.

There is available for manufacture hard wood timber for a spoke and handle factory and limestone that can be quarried or converted into lime. At present there are in Westville two hardware houses, two groceries, three general stores, two drug stores, three milliners, one candy store, one bakery, three produce dealers, two livery barns, three blacksmiths, two banks, three hotels, three

churches, one high school and a weekly newspaper; also one roller mill, one elevator, one furniture store.

During the year 1903 the town population has increased 100 and fifty families have settled within five miles of town, and 1,000 acres have been planted in orchard and fifty acres in strawberries. During the year 1903 there were located at Westville one hotel, bank, electric plant, water works, telephone service, brickyard, the Westville Development Co., a school, church, three business buildings costing \$10,000 and twenty-five residences costing \$12,500.

Westville wants a good hotel, harness and saddle shop, notion and racket store, a lawyer, newspaper, cannery, fruit box factory, lime works, ice factory, cold storage, brickyard, meat market, barber shop and wagon shop.

Write for information to

WESTVILLE DEVELOPMENT CO.,

E. Bee Guthrey, Pres., Westville, I. T.

LOUISIANA.

No. 46.

Blanchard, Caddo parish, Louisiana.—Population 200. Principal business is the handling of the cotton crop, corn and live stock. Available good clays for brick making and plenty of hard wood for hub, spoke and handle factories. Soils well adapted to fruit and truck growing, but not developed.

A physician could establish a good practice here.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, A. F. White, Blanchard, La.

No. 47.

DeQuincey, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.—Population 400, south of Kansas City, Mo., 719 miles. The chief business of the residents is lumbering, logging, saw milling, stock raising and some farming. The saw milling is confined to long leaf pine timber, but there is an abundance of fine hard wood timber which would furnish wagon timbers, cooperage stock, furniture lumber, box and crate material and paper pulp. The surrounding country, under proper cultivation, should yield large crops of cotton, corn, sugar cane, early potatoes, strawberries, etc., and should offer some attractions to farmers, truckers and fruit growers.

Wanted at De Quincy, La., a blacksmith and a wagon maker.

Address for information,

D. D. HERFORD,

DeQuincey, La.

No. 48.

De Ridder, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.—Population 2,500 to 3,000, south of Kansas City, Mo., 689 miles. Lumbering is the principal industry, as DeRidder is situated in the heart of the Long Leaf Pine region of Louisiana. Corn, cotton, sugar and some fruits are grown in the adjacent country, which is capable of agricultural development. The cotton shipments amount to from 2,500 to 3,000

bales and the wool shipments from 150,000 to 250,000 pounds per annum. The lumber shipments amount to about 2,000,000 feet per year to which should be added about half a million linear feet of sawn and peeled piling. Cattle are raised in considerable numbers and shipments reach considerable magnitude. Peaches, plums and other fruits are grown more or less extensively and bee-keeping is quite an important industry.

The town has a complete system of water works, an ice and electric plant, a public school and other conveniences incident to a town of its size. The increase in population during 1903 has been 550 and the local improvements, made at the same time consist of two lumber mills, four hotels, three electric light plants, telephone lines, a school building costing \$6,500, a church, fourteen business buildings, water works and from 250 to 300 dwellings. The lumber mills at DeRidder at the Hudson River Lumber Co.'s plant cost \$500,000 and the Luddington mills cost \$1,500,000.

Wanted at DeRidder, La., a number of truck and fruit growers to supply the local demand. To these special inducements will be offered.

Write to

HUDSON RIVER LUMBER CO.,

DeRidder, La.

No. 49.

Florien, Sabine parish, Louisiana.—642 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Population, 200. Altitude above sea level, 337 feet. Principal business is the manufacture of lumber, though there is considerable business in farm produce, cotton, wool and live stock. Land values \$8 to \$12 per acre. Improvements during 1903 consist of a lumber mill, two cotton gins, two hotels, two grist mills, telephone service, fruit packery, two schools, two churches costing \$2,400, two business buildings and five dwellings. Increase of shipments, fifty per cent.

Wanted at Florien, La., a physician.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, A. N. McDougal, Florien, La.

No. 50.

Frierson, De Soto parish, Louisiana.—Population 200, south of Kansas City 577 miles. Principal pursuits are lumbering, handling of cotton crop and shipping live stock. A good orchard and truck country. Land values \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Improvements during 1903 are a lumber mill, school, church, business building and five dwellings. Increase in population in town fifty; on the adjacent farms one hundred families.

A large general store and cotton factory could do well here.

Address for information,

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, D. O. Cleveland, Frierson, La.

No. 51.

Hornbeck, Vernon parish, Louisiana.—Population 800, 192 miles from Kansas City, Mo. Originally a saw mill site, but the development of the surrounding country in an agricultural way and the fact of its being a division terminus of the railway, has warranted the growth it has made. It handles from 300 to 500 bales of cotton, several hundred carloads of lumber, some wool and live

stock each year. The soil produces handsome marketable peaches and other fruits and lands when obtainable generally sell at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

During 1903 the town population has been increased by 192 new residents and six families have settled on adjacent farms. Thirty-five acres in new orchards have been planted. The town improvements during the year consisted of a hotel, telephone service, a church, three business buildings costing \$3,500 and two dwellings costing \$1,000.

Hornbeck, La., wants a bakery, drug store, livery stable, shoe-maker, hotel, newspaper, lawyer and building contractor.

Write for information to

P. H. SWITZER,
or, G. G. Leach, Hornbeck, La.

No. 52.

Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.—Population 13,000, the third city in point of commercial activity in the state of Louisiana. It is distant from Kansas City, Mo., 742 miles. Lying in the heart of one of America's finest long leaf pine forests, it is naturally the home of a number of large lumber corporations. The lumber industry does not, however, stand alone in importance, for the quantity of rice exported by way of Lake Charles is greater than from any other point in the United States. The development of the oil fields in the adjacent country, and the proximity of great sulphur deposits which are being extensively worked also have an important bearing on the commercial life of the city. Lake Charles has three railways—the Kansas City Southern, the Southern Pacific and the St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf—three national banks, all domiciled in handsome, modern structures, three well-equipped machine shops, three large brickyards, two wood-working establishments, three large rice mills, eleven lumber mills, ranging in capacity from 15,000 to 200,000 feet per day. The local shipments of lumber amount to about 250,000,000 feet per year. The irrigation systems incident to the cultivation of rice aggregate in length hundreds of miles and are equipped with enormous pumping plants. The annual rice crop is about one-half million sacks, all of which is milled in the local mills. Some idea of the business of Lake Charles is shown in the postoffice receipts which amount to \$18,000 per annum, the combined bank deposits for 1903 of \$1,750,000, the export of 30,000,000 pounds of rice and \$600,000 expended on new buildings during 1903. The taxable values of the city were for the same year \$3,000,000.

During 1903 the city population has been increased by 2,000 people and on the farms adjacent to the city 3,500 people or 700 families have been settled. The following improvements were made in Lake Charles during the year 1903: Improvements in lumber mills, \$200,000; foundry, hotel, bank, flour mills, ice factory, \$20,000 improvements; electric light plant, \$25,000 improvements; 300 new phones in town, brickyard, tile factory, paint factory, school, two churches, three public buildings, \$75,000; eighteen business buildings, \$213,000; residences, \$171,000; extension of water works, \$10,000; street improvements, \$15,000; increase in all lines.

Lake Charles has the raw material, the fuel, the transportation facilities for a number of manufacturing enterprises. Wool is grown in sufficient quantity to warrant a woolen mill. Wood-working factories of all sorts, say of furniture, hollow-ware, cooperage, fruit boxes, etc., will find the greatest abundance of cheap raw material and fuel. At present only the pine and cypress are used, but other woods are available in any desired quantity.

Paper mills would find Lake Charles a profitable field. Thousands of tons of rice straw are annually burned to get them away.

Canning factories would secure raw material in almost unlimited quantity. No country is more prolific in its production of peas, tomatoes, beans, corn, asparagus and other vegetables used in canneries, and no limit can be set to the production of pears, peaches, figs, blackberries, apricots, and strawberries, should they be required.

Rice products: Flaked rice and other rice preparations can be manufactured in Lake Charles as well as elsewhere.

Cotton mills should pay here as well as anywhere else. A very superior variety of long staple cotton is grown in Cameron and Calcasieu parishes.

Practical men with some money can find men with money in Lake Charles to join them in practical business ventures.

The following lines of business are urgently needed: A building contractor, a cannery, electric light plant, cold storage plant, pump works, wagon works, a first class hotel, a first class restaurant, an opera house and an electric street car line.

Write for information to H. B. MILLIGAN, Pres.,
Board of Trade, Lake Charles, La.

No. 53.

Leesville, Vernon parish, Louisiana.—Population 2,700, south of Kansas City, 668 miles. Parish seat of Vernon parish, a well built town having modern conveniences commensurate with its population. It has a good system of water works with six miles of mains, telephone exchange, electric light plant, ice plant, foundries, two banks, numerous churches, steam laundry, two newspapers, bottling works and numerous mercantile establishments. The town is growing rapidly and the erection of substantial buildings is the order of the day. The export of lumber is about 2,500 carloads and of cotton 2,500 to 4,000 bales per annum. Other products of the country largely handled are cattle, wool and Irish potatoes.

During 1903 the town population has increased by 451 new residents, and in the adjacent country fifteen new families have settled on farms. The improvements during 1903 consisted of a foundry, hotel, brickyard, school building, a church, a business building costing \$1,500 and fifteen dwellings costing \$12,000. The exports of the town have increased ten per cent.

Opportunities are good and raw material is available for a cotton mill, cotton seed oil mill, hub, spoke and handle factory, woolen mill, furniture factory, cold storage plant, wagon factory.

Wanted at Leesville, La., a hardware store, a bakery, shoemaker, jeweler, teacher, cannery, brick and tile yard.

For information address,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Leesville, La.

No. 54.

Loring, Sabine parish, Louisiana.—626 miles south of Kansas City, Mo.; population, all white; about 1,000 engaged in the manufacture of lumber, the Bowman-Hicks Lumber Company's mill being located at this point. The town has a large commodious hotel, a very large department store, a commodious school building, lodge rooms, churches, many dwellings and other conveniences. The town is located in a most excellent fruit and truck country, being particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the commercial peach, strawberries, plums and pears and all varieties of commercial truck, such as potatoes, onions, canteloupes, tomatoes, all of which can be delivered in the Northern markets a month or more earlier than that grown further north. Tobacco of the finest quality grows luxuriently and in time will form a great source of income. The Sabine Orchard Company has located an orchard of 1,000 acres here and is preparing to plant the same in peaches during the spring of 1905. 5,000 acres of extra fine fruit and truck lands, all convenient to railway transportation, have been especially selected for the Loring Fruit and Truckgrowers' colony and will be ready for actual settlement at an early date at very moderate prices and on easy terms.

A limited number of tenants familiar with fruit and truck growing, having their own teams, implements and subsistence, could secure free of rent three or four year leases on the Sabine Orchard Company's lands.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, C. L. Peters, Loring, La.

No. 55.

Mansfield, DeSoto parish, Louisiana.—Population between 2,250 and 2,500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 591 miles, altitude above sea level 430 feet. General farming, cotton growing and stock raising are the principal resources of the country. From 8,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton are handled annually and enough seed is produced to warrant the location of a cotton seed oil mill. The soil is well adapted to commercial truck farming and fruit growing and lands can be had at moderate prices.

Among the institutions of Mansfield are the Mansfield Female College established in 1854, the bank of De Soto, several saw mills, several cotton gins, fifteen or twenty mercantile houses and the usual complement of churches, schools, etc. The railway facilities consist of the Kansas City Southern and the Texas and Pacific railways which cross at this point. In the vicinity of Mansfield there are large deposits of brown coal, fine brick and fire clays and much valuable pine and hard wood timber which could be developed and manufactured.

The increase in population has been in 1903 in town 314 new residents and on the farms within five miles distance forty-five families. The local improvements in 1903 consisted of a lumber mill, two cotton gins, two hotels, a bank, two telephone lines a gas plant, bottling works, schools, five churches and twenty-five dwellings.

Mansfield, La., offers good openings for an ice factory, water works plant, saw mill, cotton seed oil mill and wants also a good \$2 per day hotel, a lumber yard, tailor shop, barber shop and bath-room and a bakery.

Address for further information,
MANSFIELD PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE, Mansfield, La.

No. 56.

Many, Sabine parish, Louisiana.—Population 1,800, altitude 325 feet above sea level, distant from Kansas City, Mo., 633 miles. Principal resources are the handling of the cotton crop amounting to from 8,000 to 10,000 bales annually, lumbering, the shipping of live stock and commercial truck, such as Irish potatoes, etc. A fairly good but undeveloped fruit and truck country. Hard woods for manufacturing abundant. Land values \$7 to \$10 per acre. The local improvements during 1903 consist of a hotel, bank, telephone service, school, church, four business buildings and six dwellings costing \$12,000. The town population was increased by 143 new residents and twenty families have settled on adjacent farms. Local shipments have increased ten per cent.

Many, La., needs a bakery, lumber yard, a laundry, brickyard. A physician would do well here and there is a good opening for an ice plant and various other industries.

Write for information to

SABINE VALLEY BANK, Many, La.

No. 57.

Mooringsport, Caddo parish, Louisiana.—Population 150, south of Kansas City, Mo., 539 miles. Principal business, production of cotton and stock raising. An admirable location for truck farming and commercial fruit growing. **Wanted, a physician, who could build up a good practice.** Write to H. S. WESTON, Mooringsport, La., or AGENT K. C. S. Ry.

No. 58.

Rodessa, Caddo parish, Louisiana.—Population 150, distant from Kansas City, Mo., 520 miles. Principal pursuits are the manufacture of lumber, shipping of cotton and some commercial truck. An abundance of pine, oak and cypress for manufacturing is found. Increase in population for 1903 in town was twenty and in adjacent country or farms twenty families. Land values \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Write for information to

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or D. L. Caudle, Rodessa, La.

No. 59.

Shreveport, Caddo parish, Louisiana.—Population 30,000; second largest city in Louisiana. South of Kansas City, Mo., 560 miles, altitude 330 feet above sea level. Situated on Red river in a rich agricultural country, producing cotton, corn, sugar cane and live stock. The city commands a vast mercantile traffic extending over 150 miles in all directions, is the general supply point of a vast lumber manufacturing region and handles annually about 315,000 bales of cotton. Seven systems of railway with eleven lines

enter the city and make it one of the largest railroad centers in the state, in addition to which it has river navigation to the Gulf, the Mississippi river and all its tributaries. A statement of the city's business transactions for 1903 shows the handling of 312,000 bales of cotton worth \$15,000,000; sales of dry goods, \$1,500,000; hardware, \$1,500,000; drugs, \$800,000; cotton seed products, \$900,000; lumber, \$750,000; hides, wool and furs, \$500,000; liquors, \$300,000; harness saddlery and buggies, \$150,000; brick, \$116,00; agricultural implements, cotton gins, \$300,000; coal and wood, \$450,000; live stock, \$200,000; wagons, \$75,000; and other manufactured goods, \$2,083,000. The aggregate retail business amounts to \$5,840,000. There are five banks in Shreveport having a combined capital of \$1,250,000 and an annual banking business of \$500,000,000. In all there are about fifty industrial enterprises in Shreveport, carrying a pay roll of \$1,500,000 and producing articles valued annually at \$4,000,000 or more. The most important of these are a flour mill of 1,000 barrels capacity, two ice companies, three brick companies, four cotton compresses, one car shop, five bottling works, two cornice shops, one liquor rectifier, one mattress factory, one iron foundry, one fertilizer works, two saddle factories, one syrup and molasses refinery, one blow pipe and sheet iron works, one meat packery, one candy factory, three cotton seed oil mills, one wagon factory, one box factory, five lumber mills, sash, door and blind factories, a cotton mill, furniture factory, and two breweries. The quantity of freight hauled in and out of Shreveport, per annum, is 32,383 carloads. One very liberal measure on the part of the state of Louisiana and the city is the exemption for a term of ten years from taxes for all new manufacturing enterprises located in the state.

Shreveport is one of the cleanest cities in the South, having a perfect sewerage system, paved streets, good water works and a generous street lighting service. Several electric lines traverse the city, which from an architectural point of view is very attractive. In every way Shreveport is abreast of the times, having ample schools, high schools and other conveniences a city of its magnitude should have.

Public improvements: 6.47 miles of paved streets and alleys with financial arrangements for \$200,000 more to be done immediately. 12 miles of sewers. 17.3 miles of water mains. 9 miles of first-class electric railway. Splendid gas and electric lighting systems. Two telephone systems. The best fire department in the state. More elegant office buildings and hotels than any city in the South of its size. The increase in population during 1903 has been fully three thousand and the improvements made during the year consist of several planing mills, all foundries and machine shops enlarged, two banks, flour mill, three ice factories, six cold storage plants, two electric light plants enlarged, telephones, gas plant enlarged, cost \$200,000.00, cannery, two breweries, cost \$350,000.00, brick school and several frame school buildings, two churches, \$30,000.00, charity hospital and jail, \$200,000.00, water works extension, \$100,000.00, street improvements, \$1,000,000.00.

The country surrounding Shreveport affords an abundance of fine hard woods and there are good openings for additional furniture and wagon factories and a fruit box factory. There are

wanted in Shreveport another flour mill, a cotton mill, mattress factory, fruit and vegetable cannery, a first-class retail grocer, a milliner, queensware store, flour and feed store, a dentist and a building contractor.

Write for information to

SHREVEPORT PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE,

J. H. Whyte, Sec'y.,

Shreveport, La.

No. 60.

Vivian, Caddo parish, Louisiana.—Population 500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 527 miles, altitude 340 feet above sea level. The principal business of the town is the mercantile traffic incident to a cotton, corn and truck producing country. During the year 1903 fifteen people have been added to the town population and fifteen families have settled in the adjacent country. The improvements consist of a cotton gin, brickyard, a business building and four new dwellings costing about \$3,000.

There is an abundance of hard woods which could be used in the manufacture of furniture, wagon timbers, fruit boxes, etc. Truck growing is being developed, twenty carloads of potatoes being the crop of 1904.

Wanted at Vivian, La., a large dry goods store, grocery, bank, dentist, newspaper and a physician with family; a cannery and a flour and grist mill can do well here.

Address for information

AGENT K. C. S. RY.,

or, C. C. Willis, Vivian, La.

No. 61.

Zwolle, Sabine parish, Louisiana.—An incorporated town of 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants, 622 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The Sabine Lumber company, employing some 400 to 500 men, carrying a pay roll of about \$6,000 per month, has the principal manufacturing establishment in the town. The monthly shipments of lumber amount to about 200 carloads. The cotton crop handled in 1903 amounted to 1,500 bales, but is rapidly increasing, the average yield being about one-half bale per acre. There is also a considerable export of cattle, wool and hides. The surrounding lands, valued at \$8 to \$12 per acre, are well suited for the production of peaches, strawberries, potatoes, onions and other truck, though none has yet been produced in commercial quantity. Oil, lignites and valuable clays are found in the vicinity. During 1903 the town population was increased by 250 new residents and twenty-five new dwellings and three new business buildings were erected. Among the local institutions are a hotel, a new school building, three churches and a new bank. There is an abundance of fine hard woods and a spoke, handle and stave factory should do very well.

Zwolle wants a combined water works, ice and electric plant, which could do a good business. Among the other needs are a tin shop, shoemaker shop, tailor, bakery, dentist and a newspaper.

For information address

S. P. HULBERT, Cashier Bank of Zwolle,

Zwolle, Louisiana.

TEXAS.

No. 62.

Beaumont, Jefferson county, Texas.—Population, 26,000; distant south from Kansas City, Mo., 767 miles. The principal business of the city is the manufacture of lumber, development of oil deposits and oil refining and the cultivation of rice, and milling of rice. Up to January, 1901, the population was nearly 8,000. The discovery of oil in the vicinity caused an increase of over three hundred per cent in less than three years—being estimated now variously at from 26,000 to 30,000. Seven important railways now enter Beaumont and water communication with the Gulf of Mexico is easy and direct. Among the industries in Beaumont are the largest creosoting works in America, two immense lumber mills, foundry works, repair shops, two brickyards, one of which has a capacity of 30,000,000 per year, the largest iron and steel plant in the South, two planing mills, six large oil refineries, several large commission houses and dealers in wholesale machinery and mill supplies, agricultural implements, etc. The annual lumber output is 360,000,000 feet of yellow pine. The productive capital invested in the oil fields is not less than \$45,000,000. The rice acreage of Jefferson county for 1903 was 52,000 acres, the greater part of the crop being handled, milled, etc., in Beaumont. The mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the city run well into the hundreds, the manufacturing enterprises representing an investment of \$6,500,000 and the commercial establishments an investment of \$2,000,000.

The increase in population during 1903 in the city has been 6,191 and in the country adjacent 150 families. Land values range from \$20 per acre to \$50 per acre. During 1903 there were located at Beaumont, Texas, a lumber mill, foundry, compress, flour and grist mill, brickyard, sixty oil wells, three oil refineries, one gas plant, two street car lines, high school at a cost of \$74,000, two churches, Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of \$48,000, many business buildings at \$400,000, several residences, two costing \$60,000, water works valued at \$250,000, streets and sewerage valued at \$435,000. The shipments of local products have increased twenty per cent.

The wants and needs of Beaumont, Texas, are shown in the extracts from a letter received from Mr. D. Woodhead, Secretary Beaumont Board of Trade:

The rice acreage can be increased. Tobacco lands immediately to the north should be developed. General farming is especially needed, not even the home market being supplied at present. The iron ore fields are to the north. Ore can be brought to Beaumont by water on the Neches and Sabine rivers for \$1.00 per ton. Oil fields have not yet been fully exploited. Lots of wealth to be made in developing the oil fields around Beaumont. The rice straw and rice hulls and pine refuse from saw mills should be made into paper. Mill already doing this at Orange, Texas. The large area of hard wood in this section could be very profitably developed. Fine opportunity for wood-working plants—especially furniture and implement factories. Now exporting oak, ash, hickory, cherry, etc. Wholesale dry goods house needed very much; fine opportunity for this business. Flour and grist mill needed

badly. Should do well here. A good creamery would also do splendidly. Furniture factories, tannery, wagon shops, water works plant, rice mills, chair factories, cooperage plant, box factories, etc., are all needed and could all be made to pay well. We especially need right now a good big rice warehouse. Local capital would go into it. We need two more rice mills. The rice mills we now have cannot mill even the production of this county. Do not forget the very important item of cheap fuel in any reference which you make to manufacturing. Fuel oil is now 50 cents per barrel, equal to Indian Territory coal at \$1.50. An appropriation for deep water already secured from Congress. Railroad facilities first-class.

For information address
D. WOODHEAD, Secretary Board of Trade, Beaumont, Texas.

No. 63.

Bloomburg, Cass county, Texas.—Population 400, south of Kansas City 507 miles. General resources of the town are farming, truck raising, fruit growing and stock raising. Ships annually twenty-five to fifty carloads of potatoes and five or six carloads of strawberries, as well as cotton.

Wanted at Bloomburg, Texas: Furniture store, hardware store, notion store, brickyard, contractor, newspaper, a dentist and a lawyer.

Write for information to AGENT K. C. S. RY.,
or, Doc Anthony, Bloomburg, Texas.

No. 64.

Nederland, Jefferson county, Texas.—Population 900, south of Kansas City, Mo., 776 miles. Situated in the best rice-growing region of Texas, about 30,000 acres under cultivation being tributary to this point. The rice crop for 1904, which will be handled in Nederland, will be no less than 300,000 sacks, representing a cash value of more than \$1,000,000. The Central Asphalt Company, located one and one-half miles east of Nederland, has an immense plant and employs from 500 to 600 men. A very large rice mill is now in course of construction and there are good openings for several more. Cotton is grown more or less extensively, though rice is the predominating crop.

There are wanted at Nederland, Texas, a large grain and feed business, as immense quantities are shipped in by outside parties, there being no local houses in the business. The general business is greater than the financial ability of the local merchants, and a large general store, a hardware store, with ample capital, are sorely needed. There are wanted also a restaurant, a blacksmith, a shoemaker and a physician.

Write for further information to A. BURSON,
or, First National Bank,
Nederland, Texas.

No. 65.

Port Arthur, Jefferson county, Texas.—786 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Population, 5,000. The principal resources from which the city draws its business are its ocean commerce, which in 1903 amounted to the loading of 417 vessels, and in 1904 will

reach or exceed 800 vessels; the four great oil refineries, one of which has commenced enlarging its plant to six times its present capacity; the rice growing and milling industry, covering an acreage of 25,000 to 30,000 acres, and more or less general farming in the adjacent country. The permanent monthly pay roll is about \$120,000, and is growing steadily. About 800 men are regularly employed in the refineries and on the wharves. Pipe lines from all the oil fields in Southeastern Texas and Louisiana converge at Port Arthur, from which point all oil ships enter and clear.

Port Arthur is well and favorably known as a seaside resort, pleasant both in winter and in summer and well equipped with such conveniences as make a water resort desirable. Its location on Sabine lake makes it a splendid boating and fishing resort, and it is much visited by people who wish to have an outing and bathe, hunt or fish at the same time.

The increase in population during 1903 has been 894 in the city and 163 families in the adjacent country. Land values range from \$25 to \$50 per acre, varying with locality and improvement. The improvements in the city during 1903 were the following: One foundry, ice factory, electric light plant, oil refinery, street car line in construction, three churches, ten business buildings at \$50,000, fifty dwellings at \$50,000, water works at \$150,000, street improvements at \$50,000.

In regard to the wants and needs, opportunities for business and resources available for development, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce writes:

Our regular lines of steamers from iron ports give us a rate on the raw material for all workers of bar, rod or pig iron, such as bolt works, nut works, puddlers, etc., which is so much lower than other locations that it amounts to a good dividend on the amount invested in the enterprise. Large quantities of rice straw and cheap wood fibre goes to waste every season, all of which make a first class paper. In the center of the cotton fields and on tide water, cotton mills and cotton seed oil mills would find it a good location. Cheap fuel (oil) and a fine quality of glass sand within a few miles make it a good location for a glass factory. Thousands of empty barrels are shipped from here by water every week, the stave timber being brought here by both rail and river. An excellent location for cooperage plant. Development of the market garden is needed here, as are wholesale groceries, wholesale dry goods firms, a large summer and winter resort hotel, a first class steam laundry, another good strong bank, a flour and feed store, a large department store, physician, dentist, brickyard, creamery, coaling station for ocean ships. Ten millions of brick have been shipped from Kansas here in the past two years and the demand still goes on; but recently a contract was closed for one and three-quarter million for one plant. Fair clay and cheap fuel (oil) in abundance, and sand-lime brick can be made here almost as cheaply as anywhere in the country. Machine shops are needed capable of making repairs on anything up to the largest ships; flour mill, an especially profitable opening; a foundry to be connected with the machine shops; furniture factory, both wood and iron; vast quantities of native woods within easy reach and returning ves-

sels from Mexico and South America offer cheap freight for the woods from those countries; the same would be true of a tannery and a cordage mill, pump works or wagon shop, cooperage, chair factory or box factory and would have all the raw material at hand with cheap fuel and water transportation for much of their products and raw material.

To sum up, anything that is made of wood and iron can be made more cheaply and delivered to the consumer here than elsewhere for the reason of water rates and cheap fuel.

To assist in locating manufactures a reasonable amount of the capital stock of the company will be taken in any square, legitimate enterprise organized on a business basis.

For information address

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Port Arthur, Texas,

or, Hon. Mr. Woodworth, Mayor.

No. 66.

Texarkana, Texas, is 488 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has a population of 25,000. It was settled in 1873, and is the meeting point of six great trunk lines of railway; namely, the Kansas City Southern, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Cotton Belt, Texas & Pacific, the Texarkana, Shreveport & Natchez and the Trans-Continental Division of the Texas & Pacific. It is a great lumber and wood-working center, clearing about \$5,000,000 worth of pine lumber per year. There are in the city two large furniture factories, one of the largest cooperage and stave plants in the world, a wagon factory, three novelty works, and two immense creosoting plants. There are handled in the city some 50,000 bales of cotton and by-products. Among the other establishments in operation are three large brick works, two potteries, six foundries and machine shops, three cotton gins, one mattress factory, six wholesale grocery firms, two furniture and two wholesale hardware houses, one carriage and wagon factory, three feed and grain stores, and a large number of other houses. The city has water works, sewerage systems, gas and electric lights, electric street car service, and paved and graded streets. A summary of the city's business gives annually: The lumber interest, \$5,000,000; other wood-working establishments, \$1,250,000; cotton and cotton seed products, \$1,000,000; brick and potteries, \$500,000; jobbing houses, \$8,000,000; the banks, \$12,000,000.

During the year 1903 the city's population has increased by 500 inhabitants, and 500 families, about 2,500 persons have settled in the immediate vicinity. Over 1,000 acres of land have been planted in new orchards and commercial truck. Land values range from \$15 to \$100 per acre. Among the local improvements during 1903 are a planing mill, Grand Central Hotel, Texarkana Light & Traction Co., telephone, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles street car lines, two creosoting plants, Cotton Belt Hospital, \$200,000.00; five churches, \$125,000.00; two large grain elevators, school building, \$25,000.00; fire station, \$4,000.00; twenty brick buildings, \$80,000.00; 150 residences, \$200,000.00; street improvements, \$150,000.00.

Shipments of local products have increased fifty per cent. In the first four months of 1904 there have been laid out two parks,

and have been built 150 new dwellings, ten new brick business buildings, three new churches costing \$100,000, a garbage reduction plant, a jail at a cost of \$30,000, the K. C. S. railway station and office building, and have been expended for street improvements \$30,000.

Texarkana, Texas, wants more wood-working factories of all descriptions, a hub and spoke and handle factory, a fruit box factory, another wagon factory, a tannery, a cannery, more potteries, brick and tile works. Almost any line of business will pay, but for the above mentioned the prospects are very good.

For information address

TEXARKANA COMMERCIAL CLUB.
or, C. E. Swindell, G. P. A., Texarkana, Texas.

U. S. FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS—CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW INDIAN LANDS

ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAIL- WAY.

IN MISSOURI.

The lands nearest the line of the Kansas City Southern railway are in charge of the United States Government Land Office at Springfield, Mo., of which Mr. G. A. Raney, Springfield, Mo., is receiver. The lands within this district comprise 244,217 acres and are located in the counties of Barry, Dallas, Laclede, Ozark, Stone, Texas, Wright, Christian, Douglas, McDonald, Pulaski, Taney and Webster. Most of the lands are remote from railway transportation. McDonald county is traversed by the Kansas City Southern railway and has about 10,000 acres of government land still open for settlement or open to purchase.

Missouri is the only state containing government lands which are subject to cash entry. All of these lands can be purchased at \$1.25 per acre, except such as were embraced in homestead entries and reverted to the government; these can only be secured by homestead entries. One person can acquire title to only 320 acres of government land. Homestead entries can only be made for 160 acres, but purchase may be made of an additional 160 acres.

IN ARKANSAS.

Some of the lands in charge of the U. S. land office at Harrison, Ark., Mr. F. S. Baker, receiver, are situated in counties traversed by or very convenient to the Kansas City Southern railway. Within this district are located 1,149,853 acres, situate in Johnson, Bax-

ter, Boone, Carroll, Franklin, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Stone, Van Buren, Washington and Crawford counties. The railway traverses Benton county, Ark., in which there are open for settlement 40,020 acres, and is within easy reach of Crawford county, with 800 acres, and Washington county with 28,270 acres, subject to settlement under the United States Homestead Laws. Much of the land in this district is hilly but very fertile, and much of it is remote from railway transportation.

In the U. S. Land District of Camden, Ark., Mr. E. A. Shicker receiver, there are 784,374 acres still open for settlement. These lands are situated in Ashley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Dallas, Garland, Hot Springs, Lafayette, Miller, Nevada, Pike, Saline, Sevier, Bradley, Clark, Columbia, Drew, Hempstead, Howard, Little River, Montgomery, Ouachita, Polk, Scott and Union counties, some quite distant from railway transportation and others quite convenient thereto. Convenient to the railway are 92,502 acres in Polk county, 18,319 acres in Sevier, 58,781 acres in Howard, 1,009 in Little River and 4,018 acres in Miller county.

Among the counties within twenty to thirty miles from the railroad having free homestead lands are Hempstead county with 2,450 acres, Montgomery county with 261,658 acres, Pike county with 75,688 acres and Lafayette county with 6,767 acres.

The greater proportion of these lands are fertile, and as new lines of communication are opened up, will prove very valuable. Every citizen of the United States, who is the head of the family or twenty-one years of age, is entitled to one entry of 160 acres under the homestead act.

THE CHEROKEE, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIAN LANDS.

The lands of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have heretofore been held in common under the tribal laws, making it impossible for any individual to secure title to real estate. For several years negotiations have been pending between the United States government, represented by the Dawes Commission, and tribal representatives to formulate a treaty in ac-

cordance with which the lands of the nation could be divided in severalty among the members or citizens of the nation. Treaties of this character were recently approved by Congress and in August and September, 1902, same were ratified by the people of the several nations.

Under the provisions of these treaties the lands of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws are now being rapidly allotted to the individual members of these tribes. Nearly all the lands can be had on five-year leases, and a considerable acreage may be purchased from the owners outright. Nearly all the town properties have now passed into private hands and building lots can now be secured in nearly all the towns.

LIST OF LANDS FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The following land lists are published for the purpose of informing the reader more specifically in regard to the character of the lands offered for sale and their current value. All of the tracts offered are now in market and can be purchased at the prices given:

By A. F. Wilson and Son, Stotesbury, Mo.

No. 3. 240 acres, 2 miles from railroad town, best of black soil, lays fine, well fenced and cross fenced hog pasture, good well, running water, young orchard, fine new 8-room house, barn for 8 horses, corn crib in barn for 500 bushels. Price, \$40 an acre.

No. 4. 160 or 240 acres, 3 miles from Metz, good productive land, lays nice and level, 80 acres meadow, improvements only moderate. Price, \$32 an acre.

No. 5. 170 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from railroad town in Vernon county, part of land slightly rolling but good, fine water, good orchard, good 10-room house, barn 40x40. Price, \$35 an acre.

No. 17. 400 acres, near two good railroad towns in Bourbon county, Kans., rich black soil, lays perfect, 160 acres in fine bluegrass, 7-room house, battle barn and self-feeder. Price, \$32.50 an acre.

No. 21. 160 acres, 3 miles of railroad town in Vernon county, No. 1 black soil, lays perfect, good house and barn well painted, fine orchard, some scattering young timber in pasture well set to bluegrass, ought to suit anyone. Price, \$42.50 an acre.

No. 23. 640 acres, near railroad town in Newton county, Mo., very fine rich soil and lays just right, well fenced, fine improvements. Price, \$35 an acre on very easy terms.

No. 31. 320 acres, adjoining railroad town in Vernon county, rich black soil, lays fine, regular Illinois land and just

as good, 10-room house, large orchard, fine grove, good stabling, outbuildings, this farm is what someone is looking for as a home and to make money on. Price, \$45 an acre.

LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE BY MARION STAPLES, JOPLIN, MO.

No. C7. 320 acres in north part of Jasper county, Mo., 5 miles north of Jasper City, principal shipping point on Missouri Pacific railway, all in cultivation except 65 acres in pasture, 3 wells, several large living springs, house, 8 rooms, cellar, barn 25x65, fine stock farm and cheapest farm in the country. \$25 per acre.

No. 17. 40 acres in Newton county, Mo., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Kansas City Southern railway, 4 miles north of Neosho, 25 acres bottom land in cultivation, 15 acres fair timber, part tillable, the bottom land is rich, will raise any kind of crops, the balance good fruit land, good well, improvements not much. Price, \$900, two-thirds cash.

No. C67. 360 acres in Newton county, Mo., 3 miles east of Tipton Station on the Kansas City Southern railway, 12 miles southeast of Joplin, Mo., all except a few acres in cultivation, all nice rolling prairie land except a few acres adjoining Spring Branch, orchard of 12 acres, large spring of never failing water and Spring Branch, good buildings. Price, \$45 per acre, one-half cash.

No. C73. 200 acres in Newton county, Mo., near Tipton Ford, a station on Kansas City Southern railway, 150 acres in cultivation, all tillable rich bottom land except 15 to 20 acres

which is upland, good well and creek water, ordinary buildings, soil is very rich and productive. Only \$42.50 per acre, part cash.

No. C101. 80 acres in Newton county, Mo., 2 miles south of Spurgeon, a Lead and Zinc mining camp, 1½ miles from developed mines, about 60 acres in cultivation, balance timber land, small frame house, barn and granary, good well of water. This land is probably rich in minerals. Only \$22 per acre.

No. C106. 679 acres in Newton county, Mo., 5 miles west of Talmadge, a station on the Frisco railway, all prairie, 500 acres in cultivation, 140 acres in grass and pasture, 39 acres of timber, a tillable land, 10-room house, hay barn 40x100, stock barn 20x60 with basement, good well and ponds. Price, only \$32 per acre, two-thirds cash.

No. C118. 71 acres Cherokee county, Kans., 8 miles northwest of Joplin, Mo., 40 acres bottom land in cultivation, balance upland, part tillable, this land is in the mining district, rich developed mines on the north and east, 1 and 2 miles distant, well, spring and creek, small house, stable and granary. Price, \$50 per acre.

BY THE GRAVETTE REALTY, LOAN & INSURANCE CO., GRAVETTE, ARK.

No. 7. 85 acres, 45 in cultivation and under good wire fence, 10 acres fenced to pasture with good running water, 30 acres set to apple orchard, one and two years old, 5 acres set to blackberries and strawberries, common log house and barn, good spring. This farm is only one mile from Gravette. You can see all over Gravette from the farm; on public road and a snap at \$2,500; adjoining land \$40 per acre.

No. 10. 10 acres orchard close in, beautiful location, both apple and peach trees. Price, \$1,500.

No. 37. 146 acres 2½ miles south, 60 acres in cultivation, fair houses, fine spring, 400 bearing apple trees, most all bottom land. A bargain at \$2,000.

No. 45. 1 mile east, 80 acres, 30 acres orchard, 4-room house, good spring, fair outhouses. Price, \$2,500.

No. 50. 36 acres, joins Gravette, 20 acres fine orchard, new 9-room house, small fruit. Price, \$3,000.

No. 61. 186 acres, 175 acres in cultivation, all prairie but 10 acres, 6-room house, fair barn, 8 acres bearing orchard, 1½ mile to station. Price \$4,000.

No. 102. Several hundred acres of timber lands in this county in lots of 200 to 500 acre tracts. Price, \$5 to \$8 per acre. Terms, \$2 per acre down, balance on one, two and three years time. Located close to market. These lands are well adapted to fruits. Maps on application.

No. 105. 80 acres, 1 mile south, 3000 young apple trees, 5-room house, well, barn. Price, \$2,000.

No. 106. 165 acres, 1¼ miles south, good houses, water, well and spring, 55 acres orchard. Price, \$4,000.

BY LALE & SHAFER, GENTRY, ARK.

No. 210. 200 acres of smooth land 2½ miles from railroad town, 10 acres

in cultivation, 200 bearing apple trees, small house and barn, watered by two fine springs. Price, \$2,200.

No. 211. 80 acres, 2½ miles from Gentry, 18 acres bearing orchard, 20 acres in corn and 15 acres meadow, balance good timber, 3-room house and fine well. Price, \$2,100.

No. 111. 40-acre fruit farm, 1 mile from town on main street, all set to fruit, 2600 apple trees beginning to bear, 1500 Elberta peach trees, 3 years old, 16 acres raspberries, 4 acres strawberries, 3 acres blackberries and other fruits for family use. This place paid twenty per cent on \$5000 in years 1901 and 1902. Price, \$6,000.

No. 102. 80 acres, 5 miles from town on good road, nearly 65 acres in cultivation, balance in heavy timber. This place has an orchard of 600 trees, of which 300 are bearing. The orchard will pay for this place in two or three years. Price, \$1,100.

No. 105. Small farm of 57 acres, 5 miles from town on good road, 1 mile from village of Bloomfield, a bearing orchard of 5 acres, young orchard of 12 acres, is all under cultivation and smooth land, house of 3 rooms and good well of never failing water. Price \$16,000.

No. 133. 10 acres adjoining town of Gentry. All set to fruit and bearing apple trees nine years old, 1 acre strawberries, 1 acre blackberries and other fruit for family use. Has 3-room house and small barn. Price, \$2,000.

No. 212. 80 acres, 5 miles from Gentry, 40 acres in cultivation, 300 bearing apple trees, 3-room house and small barn. Price, \$1,000.

BY DUNLAP & SON, SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

No. 33. 78 acres, 50 acres in cultivation, 3-room house, good well, two barns, orchard for family use, all under good fence, running water through farm, good bottom land. This is a No. 1 farm, 1½ miles from town. Price, \$3,000.

No. 34. 84 acres, 50 acres in cultivation, all of it tillable, 40 acres four-year-old apple orchard, all kinds of fruit, good 5-room house, cellar, barn, two wells, all under good fence. This farm is 1½ miles from town. Price, \$50 per acre.

No. 8. 20 acres, 1 mile from town, 7-room house, good outbuildings, barn, spring, windmill, 800 gallon water tank. Water in house and two connections in yard, one at barn, 12 acres fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, etc., all under good fence. Price, \$3,000.

No. 12. 68 2-3 acres, 3 miles from town, 40 acres in fruit, 25 acres bearing, apples 15 acres, 2 years old, balance of land in cultivation and pasture, all under good wire fence, good well water, new 7-room two-story house, good cold storage and outbuildings, barn, etc. Price, \$70 per acre.

No. 17. 40 acres, 2½ miles from Siloam 25 acres set to apples 2 years old, 1 acre strawberries, 1 acre blackberries, 100 peach trees, new 5-room house, good well, pump, etc., barn, chicken house and yard, tenant house 14x16. Price, \$1,350.

No. 1. 178 acres, 4½ miles from Si-

loam, 85 acres in cultivation, 20 acres apple orchard, 4 acres bearing, 100 acres bottom land, all under good fence, log house and barn, fine spring 10 rods from house. Price, \$16.50 per acre, easy payments.

No. 5. 38 acres, good 8-room house, barn, corn cribs, granary, chicken house, smoke house and cold storage, fine well of water, 24 acres apple orchard, 14 acres bearing, 4 acres peaches, 1 acre strawberries, all fenced and cross fenced. This is an ideal home. Price, \$3000.

BY MOORE & O'NEAL, TEXARKANA, TEX.

UPLAND FARMS.

No. 140. 80 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, all under good fence, good 6-room house, barns and outbuildings, small tenant house, 20 acres in timber, 2½ miles from business center of Texarkana, on public road. Price, \$3000.

No. 141. 80 acres, 3½ miles from town, 50 acres in cultivation, good 4-room house, small orchard. Price, \$1000.

No. 142. 205 acres, 2 miles from Texarkana, 70 acres in cultivation, 65 acres Bermuda grass pasture, 70 acres open woods pasture, 5-room house, 2 tenant houses, 100 yards cow stables, 100 yards feed sheds, good horse barn, cribs and outbuildings, 2 ponds, 3 wells, all under good wire fence, all land well fertilized, for the past ten years an average of 200 head of cattle has been pastured and fed each day on this place, an ideal place for truck and dairy farm. Price, \$35 per acre.

No. 144. 80 acres, 55 acres in cultivation, good 5-room house, barns and outbuildings, 2-room tenant house, 1 acre orchard, 2 wells, 4 miles from Texarkana. A snap at \$1,500.

RIVER VALLEY FARMS.

600 acres river valley lands, 241 acres in cultivation, 10 cabins, all can be cultivated, 12 miles of Texarkana. Price, \$8,000. Rents for \$900 per year.

No. 154. 620 acres river valley lands, 80 acres upland, 80 acres in cultivation, 7 miles of Texarkana, on railroad, wood on land will pay for clearing and fencing. Price, \$6,500.

No. 159. 80 acres hard wood timber land, \$6 per acre, 160 acres hard wood timber land. Price, \$6 per acre.

No. 171. 2,700 acres half bottom, half upland, railroad along one side, will cut 2,000 feet merchantable timber per acre. Price, \$3.75 per acre.

BY SOUTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY, TEXARKANA, TEX.

1,500 acres rich Red River Valley land, 10 miles northwest of Texarkana, 600 acres in cultivation, 25 good tenant houses all occupied by tenants who pay one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton when rented for part of the crop and \$5 per acre when rented for cash. Price, \$15 per acre.

1,000 acres fine Red River Valley land, 10 miles north of Texarkana, 300 acres in cultivation, good fences, barns, tenant houses, etc., soil very rich and productive, 700 acres heavily timbered with oak, ash, gum, hickory, cotton wood, etc. This place is only 1 mile

from station on Kansas City Southern railway. Price, \$15 per acre.

60 acres, 3 miles south of Texarkana within 1 mile Kansas City Southern railway. This is heavily timbered creek bottom land. Soil rich and deep and not subject to overflow. Fine place for fruit and truck farm. Price, \$15 per acre.

1,000 acres rich Red River Valley land, 9 miles north of Texarkana and 1 mile of the Kansas City Southern railway, 400 acres in cultivation, good fences, barns, tenant houses and water, 500 acres heavily timbered with oak, ash, gum and hickory. A bargain. Price, \$12 per acre.

2,000 acres fine land in Bowie county, Tex., nearly 18 miles northwest of Texarkana, 900 acres under fence and in cultivation, has several good residences and about 30 tenant houses with barns and outhouses, land not cleared, is fairly well timbered with oak and hickory. A fine proposition at \$12.50 per acre.

A fine Red River Valley plantation of 650 acres, 25 miles north of Texarkana, 450 acres in high state of cultivation with fine improvements, 15 good dwelling houses, artesian well, up-to-date in every respect. Rented this year for \$1,600 cash. Price, \$12,500, liberal terms.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON & CO., SHREVEPORT, LA.

Bargain No. 1. 840 acres of good farming land, fenced and nearly all in cultivation, residence and several cabins rented for \$400 per year, present tenant will contract to take the place for the next four years, 5 miles from railroad town, 30 miles from Shreveport. Price, \$4.50 per acre, cash.

Bargain No. 2. 2,500 acres fine virgin timber, hard and soft wood, 35 per cent oak, all rich second bottom, ½ mile from railroad station, 30 miles from Shreveport. Price, \$5 per acre; one-third cash, balance easy terms.

Bargain No. 3. 1,700 acres choice virgin timber, hard and soft wood, 70 per cent oak, all rich bottom land, ½ mile from the railroad, fifteen miles from Shreveport. Price, \$13.50 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy terms.

Bargain No. 4. 160 acres good upland, about one-half cleared, balance in timber, 4 miles from railroad town, 12 miles from Shreveport. Price, \$4.50 per acre, easy terms.

Bargain No. 5. 480 acres rich Red River bottom land, all cleared and in cultivation, well protected by levee, no buildings, by spending a small amount in fencing and buildings, this place will rent for five to six dollars an acre, 1½ miles from railroad station, 10 miles from Shreveport. Price, \$20 per acre, small cash payment, balance easy terms.

Bargain No. 6. 160 acres good hill land, about 30 acres cleared, balance in timber, no other improvements, 5 miles from railroad, 20 miles from Shreveport. Price, \$2.75 per acre, easy terms.

BY E. O. HAIGHT, MGR., 551 GIBBLAR BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Some 200,000 acres of choice farm lands, fruit lands, grazing lands, tim-

ber lands and rice lands along the Kansas City Southern railway. Splendid business opportunities in new towns. Rice lands for rent at Nederland and Port Arthur, Tex.

Near Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Ark., 10,000 acres orchard and small fruit land. Prices, \$3 per acre and up.

Near Mena, Polk county, Ark., 8,000 acres orchard and farm lands. Prices, \$3 per acre and up.

Near De Queen, Sevier county, Ark., 7,000 acres farm lands. Prices, \$3 per acre and up.

Near Wilton, Little River county, Ark., 21,000 acres fine cut over lands, good for farming cotton and orchards. Prices, \$3.50 per acre and up.

Near Texarkana, Bowie county, Tex., 320 acres adjoining city limits, electric street car line to land now in construction, fine investment for subdivision and platting. Price, on application.

Near Shreveport, Caddo parish, La., 2,400 acres fine plantation or fruit land. Price, \$4 per acre.

In Jefferson county, Tex., 30,000 acres rice land between Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex., all under canal. Price, \$40 per acre and up. Lands can also be rented.

**K. C. S. COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
506 DWIGHT BLDG., KANSAS
CITY, MO.**

Loring colony, 4,000 acres of superior fruit and truck lands, suitable for extra early crops of peaches, strawberries, potatoes, cantaloupes, etc., sold in tracts of twenty acres or more. Price, \$10 per acre, payable one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Lands unimproved but have most excellent transportation facilities.

**BY THE HUDSON RIVER LUMBER
CO., DE RIDDER, LA.**

This company does not desire to sell any lands at present, but wishes to lease to truck gardeners such lands as they may wish for a term of years. Truckers having their own teams and implements are invited to write for terms, which will be made to their satisfaction.

**BY THE NORTH AMERICAN LAND
AND TIMBER CO., LAKE
CHARLES, LA.**

Several thousand acres of virgin

prairie land in Calcasieu parish, La. A good soil, especially desirable for the cultivation of rice, being subject to irrigation from one of the best constructed irrigating canals in the South, affording an inexhaustible supply of fresh water obtained by the most approved modern machinery. This land lies adjacent to three railways, on which are numerous sidings and stations for loading and unloading, and with warehouses for storing rice and other products. Prices of land at most acceptable figures, varying with quality and location. The titles are perfect. Terms of sale can be modified to meet the requirements of different purchasers, as a large percentage of the purchase money can be deferred, land being sold on five and ten years credit terms, if purchaser so desires.

**THE OSWALD REALTY CO., BEAU-
MONT, TEX.**

No. 1. 569 acres very fine rice land, 9 miles from Beaumont, 4 miles from the famous Spindle Top oil field, 2½ miles from a station on the Gulf & Interstate railroad, 2 miles from water transportation. On application we will give a sacrifice price. The owner must have money. Good oil indications.

No. 2. 640 acres of rice land, 7 miles from Port Arthur's deep water harbor. Price, \$10 per acre, cash. In oil trend.

No. 3. 640 acres, 4 miles from Hampshire, 20 miles from Beaumont. \$12 per acre, mostly cash.

No. 6. 320 acres near Hampshire, Jefferson county, fine rice land and in the well district. Price, \$15 per acre, mostly cash.

No. 7. 1,152 acres on the Trinity river, Liberty county, Tex. Price, \$26 per acre. Will divide in small tracts. Terms to suit purchaser.

No. 13. 160 acres, near Stowell, Jefferson county, all good rice land, in well district. Price, \$10 per acre, cash.

No. 14. 100 acres, 10 miles from Beaumont, under canal, small house and barn. Price, \$40 per acre, all cash. Oil land.

No. 15. 178 acres, 8 miles from Beaumont, well improved rice farm, under canal, good house, barn, warehouse and sheds for machinery, etc., all fenced and leveed. Price, \$45 per acre. In the oil trend.

**KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. AGRICULTURAL
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INFORMA-
TION BUREAU.**

If you are seeking a location for the purpose of opening a farm, planting rice or sugar cane, planting an orchard, raising commercial truck, raising cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry; or to establish fruit and vegetable canneries, preserving works, pickle factories, vinegar factories, fruit evaporators; or to build tanneries, shoe factories or make leather goods; or to build and operate woolen and cotton mills; or to quarry fine building stones, marble, slate; or to make excellent brick, pipes, tile, pottery; or to work iron; or to

mine lead, zinc, copper, coal, silver or gold; or to run a flour mill, cotton gin and compress; or to make furniture, woodenware, paper pulp, lumber, etc.; or to run a creamery, cheese factory, etc.; or to establish a commercial business; or to establish any other business; for all of which there are splendid opportunities on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway, write to

F. E. ROESLER, T. P. & I. A.,
Kansas City, Mo.

LANDSEEKERS' EXCURSIONS; RATES AND DATES.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands of its own to sell. It has a desire, of course, to have the country along its line settled by thrifty farmers, fruitmen, stockraisers and others. The country along the railway, however, offers many attractions, and good tillable lands can be had cheap and on acceptable terms. Reliable information concerning same can be obtained by addressing any of the many real estate firms who do business along the line. The cheapest lands are of course in the more thinly settled counties like McDonald, Mo.; Benton, Washington, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Little River and Miller counties in Arkansas; Bowie, Cass and Newton counties in Texas; and Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, Vernon and Calcasieu parishes in Louisiana. In some of these there is considerable land open to homestead entry.

Round trip homeseekers' tickets from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Eastern South and North Dakotas, are on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to all points on our line in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, and to nearly all points in Missouri, at the exceedingly low round trip rate of only \$2 more than the regular one way rate.

These homeseekers' tickets are lim-

ited to twenty-one days from date of sale and on going trip stopovers will be allowed en route at all points south of Jaudon, Mo., on our line, provided you reach final destination inside of fifteen days from date of sale.

This gives homeseekers and investors the opportunity of stopping off at all points of interest en route north of their final destination to inspect land, business opportunities, visit friends, etc., and there are no restrictions as to number of stopovers, except that final destination must be reached inside of fifteen days from date of sale.

Round trip tickets to Siloam and Sulphur Springs, Ark., with ninety-day limits, at very low rates, are on sale daily the year round from all stations on the Port Arthur Route from points on other railroads in Texas and from about the same territory east of the Missouri river from which homeseekers' rates are authorized.

During winter months, November to April, inclusive, special winter tourist tickets with long limits, low rates and liberal stopover privileges are usually in effect to Port Arthur, Beaumont and Lake Charles, the stopover privileges affording prospectors and investors good opportunities for inspecting the country en route.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS ON THE LINE OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Beaumont, Tex., Oswald Realty Co.,
C. L. Nash & Co., W. D. Wilson Investment Co., A. R. Hare.

De Queen, Ark., Towson & Johnson.
Drexel, Mo., C. E. Faulkner & Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., J. E. Marshall.
Gentry, Ark., C. C. Lale.
Grannis, Ark., J. H. Orr.

Gravette, Ark., Gravette Realty,
Loan and Insurance Co.
Joplin, Mo., Marion Staples.

Kansas City, Mo., E. O. Haight, Mgr.,
Port Arthur Land Co., 503 Gibraltar Bldg.,
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Noel, Mo., A. B. Smith.

Sallisaw, I. T., K. & A. V. Land Co.
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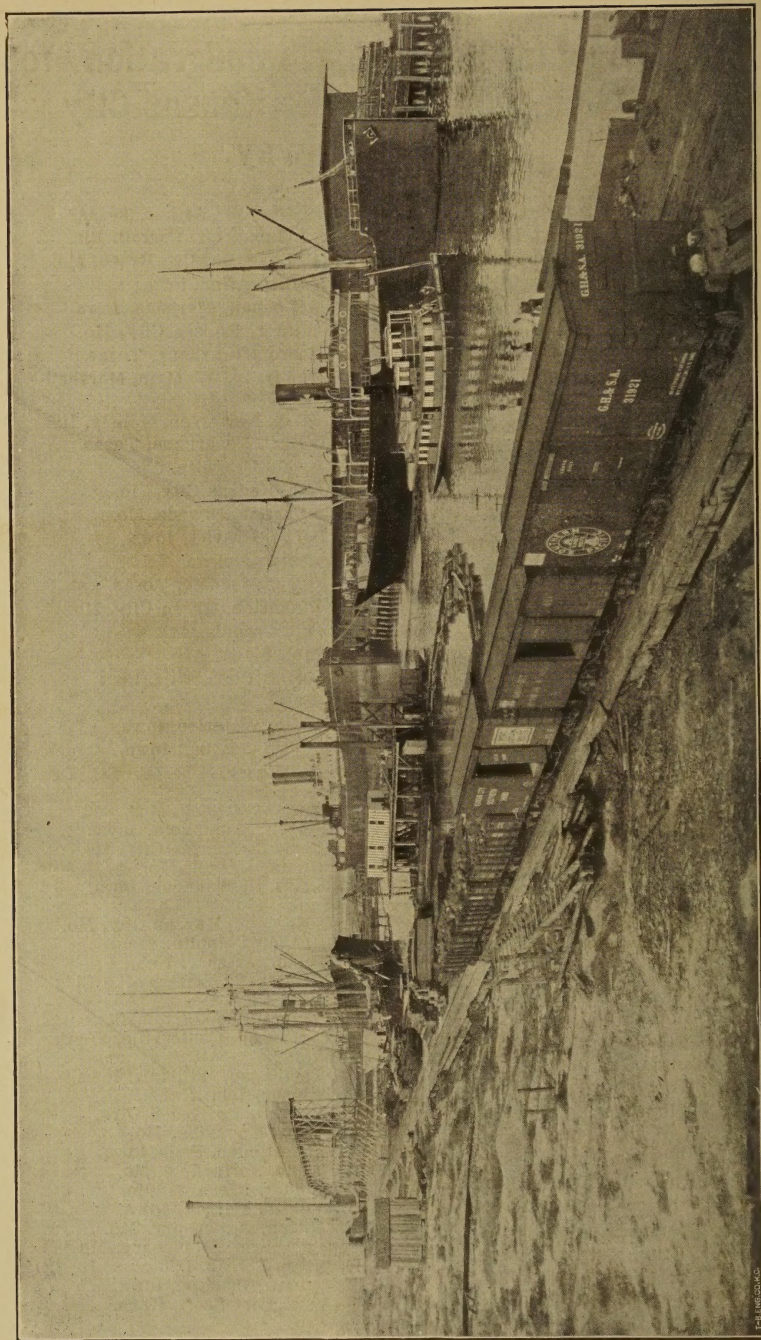
Siloam Springs, Ark., Dunlap & Son.
Stotesbury, Mo., A. F. Wilson & Son.
Texarkana, Tex., Moore & O'Neal,
Southwestern Realty Co.

Waldron, Ark., Forrester & Duncan Land Co.

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Land Agents Promoting Immigration to Lands on the Line of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

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 L. E. Baker, Waterloo, Iowa.
 A. T. Bassarear, Reinbeck, Iowa.
 Geo. L. Bates, Gravette, Ark.
 L. J. Bell, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Benge & Swett, Tahlequah, I. T.
 F. C. Bingham, Kansas City, Mo.
 Black & Co., Springfield, Ills.
 W. B. Boyack, Oelwein, Iowa.
 Thos. M. Brown, Springfield, Mo.
 John Buchanan, Montour, Iowa.
 C. E. Buell, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Iowa.
 L. M. Campbell, Peoria, Ills.
 P. R. Christophel, Cullom, Ills.
 C. R. Craig, Texarkana, Tex.
 M. Cravans, Kansas City, Mo.
 B. T. Crenshaw, Marengo, Iowa.
 F. B. Croft, Stotesbury, Mo.
 G. T. Davidson, Cherryvale, Kans.
 C. H. Davis, Secor, Ills.
 G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.
 C. W. Dunlap, Siloam Springs, Ark.
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 C. E. Faulkner & Co., Drexel, Mo.
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 J. M. Gore, Quincy, Ills.
 V. D. Jordon, Atlanta, Mo.
 L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. J. Graves, Kansas City, Mo.
 Otto Greef, Pittsburg, Kans.
 E. I. Gulick, Denison, Iowa.
 Frank Haas, Richards, Mo.
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 R. B. Maffitt, Afton, Iowa.
 Alec, McLennan, Marengo, Iowa.
 W. E. Minton, Kansas City, Mo.
 R. S. Moore, Texarkana, Texas.
 M. L. Mundy, 101 W. Main, Marshall-
 town, Iowa.
 Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson, Quincy, Ills.
 C. R. O'Neal, Texarkana, Texas.
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 John Paul, Mena, Ark.
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 W. H. Purdy, Belmond, Iowa.
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 J. E. Tomlinson, Centerville, South
 Dakota.
 E. W. Tomlinson, Williams, Iowa.
 H. Thompson, Iola, Kans.
 H. C. Towson, De Queen, Ark.
 E. E. Truex, Maysville, Mo.
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 C. W. Wilder, Richards, Mo.
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 A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.
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